The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5832. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Small-pox Epidemic in the City of Paris.

Capture and Abduction of Missionaries by Natives of Africa.

Tennessee Railroad Bonds--Repudiation Threatened.

Gen. Starr's Official Report of the Great Battle of Trout River.

EUROPE.

The French Mission to Austria--Political Prisoners Liberated -- Ravages of Small-pox in Paris--The High Court of Justice--Italian Matters.

PARIS, May 31.—The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE has accepted the appointment as French Ambassador to Vienna; but he is now ill with small-pox, and will be unable to proceed to his post for some time.... The members of the International Workmen's Society who were arrested at Lyons have been set free, but those arrested in Paris are still in prison. Yesterday more than twenty persons who were imprisoned in the St. Mazas Prison, charged with complicity in the late regicide plot, were unconditionally released, and it is announced that more will be liberated today. The movement in favor of CERNUSCHIE, the Italian banker, who was exiled from Paris, is very popular there, and will unquestionably be successful. In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday afternoon, the session was nearly consumed in debating the means to check the ravages of the small-pox in Paris. The small-pox has broken out on board the private yacht of Prince NAPOLEON. It is now settled that no sessions of the High Court will be held outside of Paris during the present session of the Corps Legislatif. The latter will continue until the 1st of August.

FLORENCE, May 31.—The Government has determined on a thorough reorganization of the army. The work is to begin immediately, and the Minister of War expects to see it completed within a year.... The Government is also making preparations for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway.

Violent Personal Debate in the House of Commons--The Admiralty Management Reviewed--Statue of Lord Palmerston--Miscellaneous Matters.

LONDON, May 31.—The House of Commons did not adjourn till a late hour this morning. A long, disjointed, and often violently personal debate occurred in the Committee on Admiralty Management, while the Supply bill was under consideration. The appropriation for the Admiralty was eventually carried by a small majority. The Committee then arose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned. The House of Lords today read for a second time the Felony bill and adjourned. In the House of Commons to-night, a motion for an inquiry into dockyard abuses was introduced, and after debate was negatived. Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government would propose a recess of the House until the 9th of June. The House passed the Benefices bill, preventing the sale of presentations to a church living, and then adjourned.... A statue of the late Lord PALMERSTON, by the sculptor JACKSON, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey today. The ceremony was private, none but relations of the deceased being present.... The proposed race between the Tyne watermen and the St. John's crew of New-Brunswick is to be rowed in September on the St. Lawrence, near Lachine, Montreal Island. The prize is £1,000, and the length of the course will be six miles. The Americans object to the use of a coxswain, and the Englishmen are yet undecided on the point.... The new telegraphic cable from Falmouth to Malta has been successfully laid to Lisbon.... The new British iron-clad *Sultan* left her dock at Portsmouth today, and proceeded to sea on a trial trip.

Epsom Summer Meeting--Opening Day--Close of Betting on the Derby--Sentence of an Assassin.

LONDON, May 31.—The Epsom Summer Meeting commenced today with good attendance and fair weather. The Craven Stakes, for three-year olds and upward, was won by Mr. MERRY's ch. c. *Sunlight*. The Woodcote Stakes, for two-year olds, which closed with sixty subscribers, was won by Mr. H. CHAPLIN's b. f. by *Newminster*. The Heathcote Plate of 150 sovereigns, for all ages, was won by Mr. GOODWIN's br. f. *Perfume*.... The betting on the Derby closed this evening at 700 to 400 on *Macgregor*, seven to one against *Camel*, and twenty to one against *Kingcraft*.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The assassin of Prince D'ARENBERG has been sentenced to fifteen years in the mines and exile to Siberia for the remainder of his life.

LISBON, May 31.—The United States steam frigate *Franklin* has arrived in the Tagus.

Billiards--The Drought--Bombay Cotton via the Suez Canal--International Copyright--Sailing of the City of Ragusa.

LONDON, May 31.—The *Times* says the billiard players of England are much disgusted with BOWLES' playing in his match with ROBERTS, at Brighton, last evening.... The weather for the past few days has been unseasonably dry and warm. The growing crops are already suffering for the want of rain, and apprehensions of a serious drought are felt.... Dispatches from Bombay state that within a few days past 31,000 bales of cotton have been shipped to Europe by way of the Suez Canal.... The *Daily News*, this morning, pleads for an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The miniature steamer *City of Ragusa* will leave her wharf at this City this afternoon for New-York. She is only twenty-one feet long, but is provisioned for three months. The Captain counts on a passage inside of fifty days. The crew consists of one man beside the Captain, and the inevitable Newfoundland dog goes as a passenger. While New-York is the nominal point of destination, the Captain will make any convenient port in the United States. Quite a crowd of people have collected at the wharf to witness the departure of the tiny vessel.

MEXICO.

Placido Vega's Fleet--The Volcano of Colima Still in Violent Eruption.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Dates from Mazatlan, Mexico, are to May 19. PLACIDO VEGA has seized the steamer *Forward*. He has now a fleet of vessels equipped, and it is supposed he is waiting for the rainy season to begin operations. The weather is extremely warm, which is attributed to the atmospheric influences of the volcano Colima, still in violent eruption. The cotton crop is a total failure.

CUBA.

Skirmishing -- Volunteers Killed -- The Slavery Question Discussed.

HAVANA, May 31.—The troops had a skirmish yesterday with a band of rebels near Managua. The insurgents have killed five volunteers and one Spanish soldier at Monte Alto, near Palmillas. Planters and others are holding private meetings in Havana, at which they discuss the proposed abolition of slavery. The steamer which sailed for Cadiz yesterday took out a number of memorials and other documents on the subject, to be laid before the Cabinet and the Cortes.

LIBERIA.

Threatened Secession of Palmas--Missionaries Captured by Natives.

LONDON, May 31.—Dispatches received here today from the west coast of Africa, announce the breaking out of serious troubles in Liberia. The President of Liberia appointed WALTER GOOD, Collector and Postmaster at Palmas, and the people there, to whom the appointment was distasteful, threaten secession if he is confirmed. ....Advices from the west coast of Africa report that a party of missionaries, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. RAMSEYER and Mr. KNOHS and attendants, have been captured by the Ashantees and taken into the interior.

TENNESSEE.

Action of the Legislature on the Railroad Bonds--Repudiation Spoken of--Great Excitement in Knoxville.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., May 31.—A special to the *Chronicle*, from Nashville, reports that a bill has been introduced in the Senate today declaring null and void the one hundred bonds, of $1,000 each, issued to the Mineral Home Railroad Oct. 2, 1869. The above bonds were sold in New-York January, 1869. Also a bill prohibiting the Controller and Treasurer from paying 6s bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad in 1869. It is rumored in Nashville that repudiation is to follow, and great excitement exists.

THE FENIANS.

Remains of the Killed at Richards' Farm Sent to their Friends--Donnelly's Condition--A Prisoner to be Released by the Canadians.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 31.—The remains of ROWE, who was killed in the Richards' Farm fight, were disinterred today by consent of the Canadians and forwarded to Burlington, where his mother resides. The body of O'BRIEN, killed in the same engagement, has also been forwarded to his friends. Gen. J. J. DONNELLY was removed from Franklin to St. Albans this afternoon. He is under arrest at the Weldon House. THOMAS MURPHY, who was captured by the Canadians, is now in the Sweetsburg Jail, and he will, it is thought, be set at liberty at an early day, as no arms or papers were found on his person. The thermometer indicates 85° in the shade today. J. BOYLE O'REILLY, the Boston *Pilot's* reporter, and who, it has been said, was one of Gen. O'NEIL's officers, was today brought before United States Commissioner RAND for complicity in the Fenian raid, and no evidence being brought against him, he was discharged, and left on the noon train for Boston. O'REILLY accompanied the Fenian troops simply as a reporter, but being personally known to the Fenian officers, he was in closer communion with them than perhaps any other reporter. Judging from this, several reporters have thought fit to state to their readers that he was one of O'NEIL's officers.

Gen. Starr's Account of the Battle at Trout Bridge--An Ill-Starred Venture.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—Gen. STARR arrived here last night, and today had an interview with a convention of Fenians. He made an official statement of the condition of things at the front, beyond Malone, which relieved him and his little command of the aspersions hitherto published, which have been corroborated by men of standing here. Gen. STARR, during the late civil war, commanded the Second Kentucky Union Cavalry, KILPATRICK'S Division, and has a good army record in the Department at Washington. He says he arrived at Malone on Wednesday night, and learned that there were 1,200 men at the front. He hired a conveyance, and reached the front on Friday, where he found, stragglers and all, not over 200 men. Beyond the lines was Col. LEARY, with sixty men. Reaching the latter he read his instructions, assumed command, and returned to the United States soil, and organized the men present and marched them over the line to join LEARY's command, to prevent them being molested by the United States troops, then coming up. In mustering he found he had 108 men, and immediately threw up a barricade and put out a picket of seventeen men. In the morning the British troops advanced in force, the Sixty-ninth Regiment, four pieces of artillery, and 700 volunteers forming the column. He saw it would be a slaughter, if not downright murder, to resist such tremendous odds with a handful of men. He ordered the pickets to keep up a fire as the men fell back. The British troops fired volley after volley at the pickets, but in so wild a manner as to do no harm. At this time, Col. SMITH with about one hundred Buffalo men came up on the double quick, but they were ordered to fall back with Gen. STARR's command. The retreat to the American lines was conducted in an orderly and soldier-like manner. Gen. STARR says he never saw a set of men more determined or more anxious to accomplish something. But one of his pickets was struck, and he only received a spent ball in the shoulder, which was extracted with a common pocket-knife after reaching the American line. He says the stories of Fenian demoralization and want of courage on the field of battle are false and slanderous, and had there been a regular plan and good management at the first, the men would have given a good account of themselves. Fenians here, who believed the first reports, now give Gen. STARR credit for being a brave and prudent officer in refusing to sacrifice lives for braggadocia. Some Fenians from the West who had chartered a propeller to take them to Chicago, were refused their departure to-night, remonstrances having been made on the ground that they intended to raid on Canada. They will not be permitted to leave before morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—An agency has been established here for sending Fenians to St. Albans. The first squad left today. Nobody knows what for. HUGH DYMOND is the agent.

Hoffman and Tweed to the Rescue--The Warriors to be Sent Home.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Col. J. B. LEVERICH has been authorized by Gov. HOFFMAN to proceed to Malone immediately and furnish transportation home to all strangers in and about that place. Hon. WM. M. TWEED advances the money, and authorizes Col. LEVERICH to send home at his expense all who live in the City of New-York.

Fenian Movements in the City.

At head-quarters in Fourth-street, yesterday, there were quite a number of straggiers from the battle-field of the border, who had managed to get home as best they could, and who told rather a sorrowful tale of privations and disappointment. Their stories were so discouraging that many of them were coaxed away for fear that they would impede the business of the officers at head-quarters, who are anxious to raise money for the purpose of paying the expenses home of the Fenians at the front.

Death of a Government Official.

NEWBURG, May 31.—A correspondent of the *Journal* writes that TIMOTHY O'MAHER, who has been the chief clerk and manager of the Cadet Commissary, at the United States Military Academy of West Point, for the last fifty-five years, died last night, aged seventy-nine years. He has ever been noted for the scrupulous manner of the conduct of this important department of the public service, and the exactness of his accounts of the enormous amount of the transactions over which he had charge for so long a period of time. He was the father-in-law of Gen. QUINCY GILMORE, who has been very attentive to him up to his last moments, and his children being his only heirs the supposed large estate passes into their hands. Mr. O'MAHER lost his voice two years ago, and was unable to speak above a whisper; since which time he has failed of his former vigor and gradually sunk, without any special disease, until the hour of his final dissolution.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Decoration Day in San Francisco--The Boston Excursionists--The Fenians--An Editor Shot--Immigration.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The annual decoration of the soldiers' graves was participated in by the Grand Army of the Republic, the Federal troops, the militia and civilians.... The Boston excursionists passed Elko today and will arrive here to-morrow. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet and escort the party to the city. It is arranged to have the train come into the city by the Market-street road and stop in front of the Grand Hotel.... The Fenian Council in this city has decided not to accept any further subscriptions for the present.... The editor of the *Maseppa*, a "flash" paper, was shot through the head today on Montgomery-street, for publishing a scurrilous article. It is probable that he will not die....: The owners of large Mexican grants in Northern California, in order to encourage immigration, have thrown 50,000 acres of land in Shasta Valley, on the line of the California Railroad, into the market at $8 per acre.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The ship *Niagara*, which lately arrived here from Hong Kong with a large number of Chinamen on board, many of whom were suffering with small-pox, was today released from quarantine and allowed to land her passengers. The Chinamen were shamefully maltreated while passing through the streets.... The schooner *Bunkalation* was burned off Cape Bianco on the 17th of May.... The Sutro Tunnel has been excavated to the depth of 1,117 feet, and the ground is favorable for the operation.... The residence of Mr. HUGHES, near Knight's Landing, was destroyed by fire, and his four children and his sister-in-law burned to death.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

General Assembly in Philadelphia--Perils of the Public School System--Principal Office of the Home Missions--The Southern Church Assembly on Union--Final Adjournment.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—In the General Assembly, this morning, the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the perils of the public school system was made their report. The resolutions at the close of the report strongly condemn any system which shall exclude religion or religious instruction from the public schools. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The report of the Joint Committee on Home Missions was considered. Various items bearing on the consolidation of the Board of Domestic Missions with the Committee on Home Missions were adopted. A question then arose on the locality of the principal office of the new consolidated Board. The cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Chicago were nominated. Chicago was afterward withdrawn. The roll was called and a vote taken. The result was: For New-York, 306; for Philadelphia, 153. The vote created considerable excitement, though but little enthusiasm was manifested when the result was declared.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Presbyterian Convention was in session this afternoon. Rev. Dr. ADAMS presented a resolution providing that the report of the directors of the North-western Theological Seminary at Chicago be referred to a special committee consisting of Rev. Drs. Reed and McLaren, Rev. Messrs. Cunningham and Lewis, Elders D. S. Courtney, G. R. Fox and J. W. Hallenbeck, members of a standing committee on Theological Seminary of the Old School, which was adopted; also that a committee of five laymen be appointed to collect information from all the churches as to what they have done in the matter of manses for their ministers. The latter resolusion was reported by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, from the Committee on Church Erection, and was also adopted. The order of the day being the report of the joint Committee on the manses of the Church and the $5,000,000 memorial fund, addresses were made in its behalf by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Chairman; Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Hull, of New-York; Judge McAllister, Judge H. K. Clark, Hon. William E. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, but before reaching a vote the hour for adjournment arrived.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31.—The proceedings of the General Assembly yesterday were mainly confined to receiving reports of Committees. The Committee on Bills and Overtures, in response to Overture No 14, being an inquiry whether members of the Campbellite Church wishing to become members of our Church, and who had been baptized in the name of the Holy Trinity, should invariably be rebaptized, recommended rebaptism. The recommendation of the Committee was adopted. Dr. PALMER, from the Committee on Foreign Correspondence, reported the Pastoral Letter of the General Assembly to all the Churches under its care. This letter is in regard to the reunion of the Northern and Southern Assemblies, and the recent action of the Southern Assembly during the session here. After a long discussion the letter was adopted. The letter claims that whatever obstructions may be in the way of fellowship they were not created by the Southern Church, and that they could not allow themselves to be placed in a false position before the world. After the passage of a vote of thanks to the people of Louisville for their hospitality, the Assembly adjourned till the next meeting at Huntsville.

Richmond Municipal Election--The Contest.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—The Conservative candidates have held a meeting and declined to accept the offices for which they have received certificates if it shall appear on legal investigation that their election depends upon the throwing out of the vote of the precinct from which the ballot-box was stolen. They invite their opponents to contest the election before the Courts, and declare their belief that such evidence of fraud and irregularity exists as will give the Conservative ticket the legal returns.

Escape of Prisoners from the Wheeling Jail--The Jailers Locked Up in a Cell.

WHEELING, West Va., May 31.—While the daughter of the jailer and his assistants were taking breakfast to the prisoners in the county jail, this morning, they were forced into a cell and locked up by means of a false key. Twelve of the prisoners succeeded in opening the hall door, and quietly locking up the jailer's family in the cells, walked out into the streets, in broad day, and escaped. Four of the prisoners have been recaptured. One of the prisoners, indicted for murder, refused to enter into the conspiracy, and gave the alarm upon the escape of his companions.

The Rhode Island General Assembly--Senator Anthony Renominated--Cotton Mills Burned.

PROVIDENCE, May 31.—The General Assembly met at Newport today, and organized by the choice of the officers selected by the Republican caucus last night. The votes for general officers were counted, and the election proclaimed from the State-house balcony in ancient form. At the Republican caucus to-night Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY was nominated for re-election to the United States Senate, receiving on the first ballot sixty-four votes to ten for all others. Senator ANTHONY'S nomination was made unanimous.... The Central Cotton Mills, in East Providence, owned by WM. BOYD, and operated by Gen. OLNEY ARNOLD, were burnt last night. The total insurance is $30,000, which will cover the loss.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

HUDSON, N. Y., May 31.—The hotel at Stuyvesant Falls, kept by ROBERT SUTHERLAND, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with nearly all the furniture, bedding, &c. The loss is estimated at about $5,000, on which there is $1,600 insurance.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—The wall of a burned building, undergoing repairs, fell this afternoon, killing one of the workmen and dangerously wounding several others.

COLUMBIA, Penn., May 31.—The boiler of the Columbia Rolling-mill, owned by CALEB S. MALTBY, exploded this morning, severely scalding several employes. One, named MENTZER, has since died.

BOSTON, May 31.—A. A. WALLACE, a well-known and respected member of the Press, and for several years past an assistant in the Associated Press office in this city, died this morning after a brief illness.

THE TURF.

The Great Trotting Race on the Union Course Between American Girl, George Palmer and George Wilkes--The Finest Race Ever Witnessed on Long Island--American Girl the Winner in Five Heats -- Time, 2:28, 2:24 1-2, 2:25, 2:24 1-2, 2:25 1-2.

The largest and most select assemblage of the patrons of the trotting turf that has been seen on the time-honored Union Course for a long time past was gathered together yesterday to witness the great trotting contest between the three famous fast horses *George Palmer*, *George Wilkes* and *American Girl*, for the purse of $2,500 offered by the proprietor of the track, for a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The day was bright and warm, and the track, although not fast, was in fair order after the recent heavy rains. JEM DANIELS trained and drove *American Girl*, and she came upon the track looking remarkably fine in condition, although somewhat lusty, having only had six weeks' regular work. Her owner, Mr. W. LOVELL, had backed his mare very heavily, and many of the friends strongly advised him to allow some one else than her regular trainer to drive her in this race, but confident in the ability and faithfulness of his trainer, he refused to allow any one else to handle his mare, and his confidence was justly rewarded by seeing Mr. DANIELS drive her to victory after one of the finest displays of patient, artistic skill ever witnessed on any trotting track in America. The ovation which both owner and trainer received after the race was justly deserved, and must have been peculiarly gratifying to both under the circumstances. LOVELL had backed his mare heavily before the race, and in the fluctuating fortunes of the contest he manfully stuck to her, and was rewarded by winning a large stake. Last Spring he was peculiarly unfortunate with his mare *American Girl*, losing the first two matches to her against the *Lady Thorn*, and the third against *Lucy*. His confidence in his mare never deserted him, and at the Prospect Park meeting he made an unexpected *coup* with her by defeating a strong field for the $5,000 purse, and netting her owner some $17,000 in outside betting on the race. *George Palmer* was trained and driven by CHARLES CHAMPLIN, and how he could look or step better than he did. The opinion entertained that he was a "quitter" was effectually dispelled by the game manner he trotted this race out, and to beat such a horse as *George Palmer* enhances greatly the merits of *American Girl*. *George Wilkes* looked in magnificent condition when brought out, and his trainer and driver, WM. BORST, deserves credit for the fine trim he had him in, as well as for the admirable manner he drove him under the trying circumstances.

FIRST HEAT.—Pool betting: *American Girl* $100, *George Palmer* $55, *George Wilkes* $45. *Wilkes* moved so finely in scoring that in some heats he was sold second choice over *Palmer*. When the word was given *Wilkes* was almost on a break, and he went up directly afterward. *Palmer* took the lead around the turn with *American Girl* two lengths behind, and he led this distance at the quarter-pole in 37 seconds; *Wilkes* being at this point full twenty lengths behind. On the far side *Palmer* increased the gap to three lengths, but as the half-mile was passed in 1:18¾, only two lengths separated the first from his immediate follower, *American Girl*; *Wilkes* hopelessly in the rear. On the lower stretch the mare closed up a little, and was at *Palmer's* wheel at the three-quarter pole. Coming up the stretch, *Palmer* went up thrice in succession, and *American Girl*, who was trotting steadily, passed him, and won the heat in an easy loping 2:28. *George Wilkes* trotted fast on the last half mile, and closed up a great gap, being only beaten by three lengths for second place.

SECOND HEAT.—Pool betting: *American Girl* $100, *Palmer* $30, *Wilkes* $20. A fair start was had, but *Palmer* was up immediately, and when his driver got him down, he broke again at the turn, running right in front of *American Girl*, and taking the pole from her. He kept his lead to the quarter-pole in 36¾ seconds, and to the half in 1:12½, where he was a length before the mare. The latter broke in coming up the home-stretch, when on *Palmer's* wheels, and the latter won the heat by two lengths, in 2:24½.

THIRD HEAT.—*American Girl* was still the favorite, bringing $130, *Palmer* $75, and *Wilkes* $50. *Palmer* got away first, and *Wilkes* last; the former led the mare three parts of a length to the quarter in 36½, with *Wilkes* four lengths behind, and increased his lead to three lengths at the half mile in 1:12½; the mare having made a break and lost a little ground. *Palmer* led two clear lengths on the lower stretch and past the three-quarter pole, but in coming home, he was urged too much, and making a double break, *American Girl* passed him and won the heat by a length in 2:25; ten lengths between *Palmer* and *Wilkes*.

FOURTH HEAT.—Betting $150 to $50 on *American Girl*, who was behind the others when the judges gave the word. *Palmer* had the best of the start, and he led to the quarter in 35½ seconds, and the half mile in 1:11½, being then two lengths before the mare, who had *Wilkes* at her quarters. *Palmer* maintained his lead throughout, although hard pressed, and won the heat by half a length from *American Girl*, who was a neck before *Wilkes*. Time 2:24½.

FIFTH HEAT.—The pool betting was now $65 on *American Girl*, $50 on *Palmer* and $7 on *Wilkes*. A more magnificent heat then this was never witnessed on Long Island, or indeed in America. The horses got off side by side, and as they went around the turn the mare and *Palmer* were looked together, *Wilkes* slightly in the rear. They went this to the quarter in 36 seconds, neither of the two leaders having any advantage over the other, and thus they continued along the backstretch; the pair looking like a double team. At the half-mile pole, *George Palmer* had half a length the best of it, with *Wilkes* two lengths in the rear. Along the lower and the mare and gelding kept up their desperate struggle inch by inch, yard by yard, and none could tell which had the best of it. The same tremendous contest of speed between the two was continued up the home-stretch, when suddenly an unexpected opponent appeared on the scene, for BORST brought up *Wilkes* with a terrific burst of speed, and collaring the pair, he got his head and shoulders in front, below the distance, and it seemed as if he was going to split the heats. But he could not maintain the flying rate he was carried at, and breaking, his chance was gone, leaving the interest centered in the desperate struggle between *American Girl* and *George Palmer*, who fought it out stride by stride, every inch of the way, but the mare thanks to the magnificent handling and cool judgment of her driver, BEN DANIELS, won the heat and race by a throatlatch only, in 2:26½. The time of this race, considering the slow track and the early period of the season, is unequaled in the records of American trotting.

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, L. I., May 31.—Purse $2,500, free for all horses, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

B. Daniels' b. m. American Girl	1	2	1	2	1
C. Champlin's b. g. George Palmer	2	1	3	1	2
W. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes	3	3	2	3	3

Time—2:28, 2:24½, 2:25, 2:24½, 2:25½.

The Prospect Park Spring Trotting Meeting.

This meeting commenced yesterday, and was fairly patronized, but the great trot on the Union Course materially affected the attendance. The purse of $1,000 for green horses was won by *Honest Dutchman* in three straight heats, and the purse of $1,000 for double teams by DAN MACE's *Idol* and *Kirkwood*. We give

THE SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, May 31.—Purse $1,000, for green horses:

D. Pfifer's s. s. Honest Dutchman	1	1	1
M. Roden's b. g. Charley Green	2	2	2
L. S. Sammis' br. m. Chip Girl	3	3	3

Time—2:35, 2:34½, 2:35.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,500 for double teams:

D. Mace's s. m. Idol and br. s. Kirkwood	1	2	1
H. Woodruff's blk. m. Jesse Wales and blk. g. Darkness	3	1	2
W. H. Borst's ch. s. Honest Allen and blk. s. Black Harry	2	3	3

Time—2:33, 2:33, 2:30, 2:32.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, SILESIA, VILLE DE PARIS AND CHINA.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn*, which left Liverpool May 19 and Queenstown May 20; the steamer *Silesia*, from Hamburg May 19 and Havre May 21; the steam-ship *Ville de Paris* from Havre May 20 and Brest May 21, and the steamer *China*, from Liverpool May 21 and Queenstown May 22, arrived at this port yesterday. The latest advices thus received are fresher by five days than were those at hand by the Bremen steamer on Saturday. Capts. SURMONT and TRAUTMAN, the respective commanders of the French and German steamers, are entitled to thanks for valued additions to our Continental files.

The death is announced of Dr. CABARRUS, of Paris, the eminent homeopathist of Paris, at the age of sixty-seven. The deceased, who had arrived at a large practice, was the son of Mme. TALLIEN, before she had become the Princess JOSEPH DE CHIMAY. The demise is also recorded of Gen. Count DE GOYON, a French Senator, once Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Occupation of Rome; of M. AUBRY-FOUCAULT, gérant of the *Gazette de France* for the last forty years; and of one of the most distinguished singing-masters in Paris, M. MATTEO PORTO.

On May 16 the Emperor NAPOLEON inspected three cannons placed in position on the esplanade of the Tuileries. They have all the outward appearance of ordinary artillery, but they are said to carry sixteen kilomètres.

The famous picture of JOHN BELLINI, representing the "Death of St. Peter Martyr," which excited so much admiration at the recent exhibition of Old Masters, has just been presented to the British nation. This noble work of art is the munificent gift of Lady EASTLAKE. It may be remembered that on a former occasion she presented the National Gallery with a most valuable and interesting picture by PISANO, of Verona.

A strange story comes from Lisbon. M. VIERA DE CASTRO, formerly Deputy, and an author of some note, had strangled his wife. He found that she was carrying on an underhand correspondence with M. MARIA DE GARRETT, who was considered one of his most intimate friends, and in the end she confessed her actual guilt. The husband then half smothered her with chloroform, after which he completed her death by strangulation. DE GARRETT, to whom he afterward sent a challenge for a duel *à outrance*, declined to fight with him, but intimated that he was willing to lose his life as an expiation for the injury inflicted, adding that he should pass a certain spot at such an hour. The injured man, however, did not carry his revenge further, but went to the Prefecture of Police and constituted himself prisoner. The other, it was rumored, had entered a Trappist monastery. The murdered lady was only nineteen.

The Emperor of Russia left Berlin on Sunday afternoon, May 15, after having attended mass at the chapel of the Embassy, and, traveling by special train, arrived at Ems at 10 o'clock the same night. His Majesty has engaged the whole of the Hotel de Darmstadt for the use of himself and his suite of eighty persons. Although his medical advisers had recommended the Czar to abstain as much as possible from occupying himself with State affairs, a real diplomatic *chancellerie* had been established in immediate connection with the Imperial apartments. A Cabinet courier brings three times in each week to ALEXANDER II. an enormous packet, containing all the dispatches of the different Ministers which require the signature of the Sovereign. "Notwithstanding the optimist statements put forth on authority in the inspired journals," says the *Mémorial Diplomatique*, "with a view to conceal the precarious state of his health, the Emperor carries in his features visible traces of his sufferings. Everybody at Ems has been struck with the excessive pallor of his countenance, contrasting with the exuberance of health displayed in that of the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, his second son, who accompanies him."

The London *Times* of May 18 says: "The correspondence relative to the collision between the *Oneida* and the *Bombay*, and the official notes and evidence in the inquiry held on board, have just been printed by order of the House of Commons, and every one has the opportunity of learning the facts and judging the case for himself. The general opinion, we are sorry to say, must be that the most unfavorable view taken of Mr. FISK's conduct in this matter is the most consistent with truth. We have waited with an earnest hope that something would appear to extenuate his culpability and to remove the stigma which through him had been fixed on the humanity of British seamen. But, though the distorted versions of the story current in the United States may be set aside, enough remains to show that beyond a doubt the death of the 112 persons who were lost with the *Oneida* is to be ascribed to the negligence of the Captain of the *Bombay*."

The *Figaro* publishes the following: "A duel had just taken place at Athens between the French Minister, Baron BAUDE, and M. DEMETRIUS SOUTZO, ex-military Commander of the city and brother of the late chief of the Department of War. The diplomatic body attended the funeral of M. HERBERT, the English Secretary, murdered at Marathon, when Baron BAUDE, on seeing the late Minister, who is accused of having acted with deplorable weakness in the affair, remarked that his presence was a positive scandal. M. DEMETRIUS SOUTZO overheard the observation and dared the French representative to repeat it; this the other did, and included the Commander himself in his censure. A hostile meeting ensued, but did not lead to any serious result."

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Decreasing Popularity of United States Securities--The Brigandage of Erie.

From the London Times City Article, May 19.

Although foreign securities, after their long previous depression, have rapidly grown into renewed favor during the past twelve months, and several loans have consequently been introduced with success, while new ones are at the same time contemplated, there seems no reason to anticipate that the extent of these operations has been or will be such as to exercise any injurious influence on the money market. The fact that nearly every loan now contracted is for railway purposes, involving only a gradual expenditure, much of which is made in this country, coupled with the knowledge that very heavy amounts of unemployed capital remain available in Paris and at other Continental centers, would afford some partial guarantee to that effect. But a much stronger ground is to be found. For a period the great outflow has been to the United States, and especially to New-York. This has now ceased, without the slightest chance of an early resumption. Probably twenty or thirty millions sterling per annum would be a very moderate estimate of the sum usually embarked by British investors in American enterprises, and there is no increase of Continental or other foreign loans in prospect likely at the utmost to do more than counteract the results of such a retention. No one who has made himself acquainted with the history of the Erie robbery, the climax of which was narrated in the American correspondence of the *Times* of Tuesday, can doubt for an instant that the possibility of any securities connected with an American joint stock enterprise being introduced in London is now at an end. The brigandage involved in that case is such as the world has never before witnessed. In the recent affair in Greece, if terms had been negotiated and fulfilled on the part of the authorities, the brigands would unquestionably have completed their part of the bargain, but it is notorious as regards Messrs. GOULD and FISK that no contract with them of any kind would be respected for a moment. The experiment was made in the case of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, and signally failed. Yet these men are supported by the New-York Legislature and Executive, by the Judges of the highest Courts of the State, and by members of one of the two great political parties that by turns sway the destinies of the entire Union. The support, moreover, is not merely tacit, for Mr. FISK's popularity has lately given him the Colonelcy of a regiment, and he seems aware also that by citing the plunder of English share-holders as a partial set-off against the *Alabama* claims he will command the approval of still more extended circles. The plea that the entire Union must not be judged for the course of New-York, although that State is the center of its power, wealth and intelligence, is of no avail. The Democratic Party, to whom the Erie robbers owe their immunity, is one and indivisible throughout the nation. It is as active in every other State of the Union as in New-York, and will assuredly, in the natural order of things, occasionally obtain the control of the Federal Government. Meanwhile it is open for both State and Federal creditors to form their own conjectures as to what may then happen. If experience is of any value, certainly no one could accuse Col. FISK of nursing preposterous dreams were he now to avow a conviction that in time he will be installed in the Treasury Department at Washington as Secretary of State, with power to settle up any *Alabama* arrears he may have left unbalanced in his previous career.

SAPPHO AND CAMBRIA.

Detailed Account of the Third and Last Race.

From the London Times, May 19.

On Tuesday, at 8 A. M., the preparatory gun was fired from the umpires' steamer, and fifteen minutes afterward the starting gun, and the yachts were off on the starboard tack, the *Cambria* being on the weather of the *Sappho*, stem and stern, and about fifty feet only separating them. It was not to be expected that a long, swift vessel, such as the *Sappho*, would remain long under the lee of a shorter vessel, and, indeed, she soon gave indications of drawing out from under the *Cambria*. The latter, immediately this became evident, went about on the opposite tack, and stood in for Bembridge Point, but the *Sappho* put her helm down at the same time and followed the other's maneuvers. Both tacked again under the Ledge at 9:18, the wind freshening a little, and the *Sappho*, which had already weathered the *Cambria*, leading off the land by nearly a cable's distance. But short tacks along the Isle of Wight shore were the *Cambria's* game, so long as she could play it, with her longer and more powerful rival, and very soon after standing off from the Ledge she was about again and heading in for the cliffs midway between the Ledge and the Culvers, the *Sappho* repeating every maneuver and hanging determinedly on the other's weather. Tack for tack the two worked together round the Culvers, and on standing into Sandown Bay the *Sappho* led by nearly half a mile. In the long board made from the Culvers to the red cliffs west of Sandown she had an opportunity of exhibiting her speed, which was not neglected by those on board. As they got well into the bay, the wind slightly freshened, and, cheating the tide, they both continued their board through on the port tack, until they went about under the red cliffs, where both stood off again, the *Sappho* at 9:57, and the *Cambria* seven and a half minutes later. Just previous to the latter going about, the wind somewhat broke her off in one of the lulls, but she was kept on, and sailed as close in with the beach as was safe with her draught of water, and this, followed by short tacks along the edge of the shoals off Shanklin. The *Sappho* tried to avoid this kind of work by trusting to her speed in longer boards off the land, but the lee-going tide soon ended this, and she was tacked in under the land to join the *Cambria*, which was now improving her position greatly by the judicious manner in which she was being sailed, and her peculiar fitness for the work she was doing. The *Gunevere*, schooner, carrying the pennant of the Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, was in company, and seemingly sailing at her best. Comparing the *Cambria's* performance with this, the former was certainly sailing much better than she did in her last race with the *Sappho* on the 10th inst., and was now gaining sensibly upon her. With forty miles of a free wind to finish the race with, it was not to be expected that the *Cambria* could win the race, but she might take first and chiefest honors by beating her rival to windward, and to this end all the efforts of her captain, pilot, and crew were now directed. At 10:40 the *Cambria* tacked from close under Luccombe Chine for a short board off to clear some rocks lying in-shore. Three minutes off was enough to accomplish this, and then she was about again, and pulling immensely on the *Sappho*, which had not quite made up her mind for such risky work. At 10:55 the *Cambria* made her great *coup*. The *Sappho* had now joined fairly with her to working thus up along shore, for to have left her any longer would have been giving the race away to the nimble and slippery Britisher, and both met on opposite tacks under the Bonchurch cliffs. The little one came out on the starboard tack, clawing up to the wind, and spinning along in the style which made her fame as a racing crack two years ago. The *Sappho* came in on the port tack in all her beauty and stateliness, and with "power" written, speaking metaphorically, on every inch of her hull and sails. But her power, her stateliness, and her beauty now availed her nothing. The other had to avenge a former defeat, and did so most unmistakably; for, sailing right across the *Sappho's* bows, her helm was then instantly put down, and there lay the haughty *Sappho*, jammed dead to leeward by her lesser but waspish rival, and both heading in for the land within conversational distance, so that the situation could be fully as well as fairly appreciated. It was splendidly done, and the *Sappho* was in "limbo." On tacking off from the land again the *Cambria* was not to be enticed on a long board for the chance of exhibiting the distinguished prisoner she had in charge, as in doing so the prisoner might possibly escape by length of legs, and so went about again for the shore, the *Sappho* perforce following suit; for now, fairly in the toils, there was no reasonable hope of escape so long as the *Cambria* acted perfectly her self-imposed part of custodian, until the dreadfully exasperating short board in its ominous appearance was abandoned. A thick fog now

CURRENT NOTES.

Boston will omit its usual sailing regatta on the 4th of July.

The census-takers begin to ask impertinent questions today.

Ninety cents a bushel do not now tempt the Delaware peach-growers to dispose of their expected crop.

Strawberries are five cents a quart in Newbern, N. C., but it is rather far to carry your market basket.

The Early Birds and Unfortunate Worms of Rochester are to go on an excursion some fine morning.

Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi are all rejoicing over recent heavy falls of needed rain. The parched earth drank it up joyously.

JAMES M. WESSON, of Mississippi, says that he is persuaded that a large majority of the Whigs and Democrats of the State, and especially the Whigs, do, and will support the Administration of Gov. ALCORN.

Gov. ALCORN, of Mississippi, has publicly informed office-seekers that if they wish to see him they must call at the Capitol and not at his private residence. He will never be "at home" to them there.

A New-Hampshire Irishman became frightened while being lowered into a deep well the other day, and cried out to the men above that if they did not haul him up he'd cut the rope. To save the rope they hauled him up.

A half-demented colored boy in Salisbury, Md., who "would eat anything," was one day last week given some fly poison by companions supposed to have more sense than he, and his or their little eccentricity gave a job to the undertaker.

Among the gentlemen personally interested in the selection of a United States Senator from New-Hampshire are Hon. A. H. Cragin, Ex-Gov. Walter Harriman, Hon. Edward H. Rollins, Ex-Congressman Mason W. Tappan, Gen. Gilman Marston and William E. Chandler.

Hon. W. B. WASHBURN, of the Ninth District of Massachusetts, positively declines to accept a renomination for Congress, saying that his own business, too much neglected during the past eight years, demands his personal attention.

A letter received in Albany from Capt. THOMPSON, commanding the Fenians from that city, states that HENRY MCALLISTER and PATRICK MULLIGAN were shot by one of their own men, but does not say whether the shooting was accidental or otherwise.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot* fears that the Old-line Whigs of that State are suffering terribly from dry rot, and it Obs that it might quicken the blood of these honest old citizens with the fire that throbs in the veins of the thundering young giant that holds aloft in Mississippi the banner of free labor radiant with the glorious Republicanism of "equality before the law."

A correspondent suggests that the saying of a very old Latin author, *Ira furor brevis est*, at the present day really seems as applicable as ever it was. Probably he would translate it: Anger is a temporary insanity. If the first word, however, be written I, R. A., the proverb has more point, and applies capitally to the late delusion of the Fenians.

The rays of the *Morning Star*, of Wilmington, N. C., do not shine kindly upon what is a privileged class in all other communities. This is its last scintillation: "Boot-blacks, like other people, should be made to know their place. Some of them render themselves liable to chastisement, and will be apt to receive it, regardless of cost, if they persist in their insolence."

The Boston *Post* says that the bereavement of Senator WILSON is such as to peculiarly call for the sympathy which the multitude of his friends, there and elsewhere, will sincerely extend to him, and it adds that, if public life has its unpleasantnesses, it also has its compensations, not among the least of which must be the feeling that in his affliction Mr. WILSON has the hearty sympathy not only of the many who know and appreciate his personal qualities and the thousands who admire him as a public man, but of the entire community.

Judge JOSEPH P. BRADLEY was tendered a dinner by the Bar of Houston, Texas, on his recent visit to that city. In his letter, declining the invitation, he said that they might well be proud of their noble State, and added: "Such a State with such a foundation, fostered by free institutions and wise laws, must have a glorious future; and upon whom do its institutions and laws more closely depend than upon those who by their profession, are called upon to assist in the administration of justice? A pure, incorrupt and learned Bar, more than a standing army, is the bulwark of a nation's strength, because the bulwark of civil freedom. A corrupt magistracy cannot long endure a stern and indignant gaze. A corrupt State is incompatible with an incorrupt and intelligent Bar."

The Fifteenth Amendment Bill—Effect upon New-York State Elections—Repeating and False Registry.

The following sections of the bill to repeal the Fifteenth Amendment, just passed by Congress, we reprint and call especial attention to, as they bear particularly upon our own State elections, and aim to prevent repeating and false registering. The twenty-first section is that which the Conference Committee added to the bill. It interprets the effect upon State elections, when held at the same time as Congressional:

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any election for representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious; or some more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office; or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote; or vote without having a lawful right to vote; or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage; or by any such means induce any such voter to refuse to exercise such right; or compel or induce by any such means, or otherwise, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interfere in any manner with any such officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties; or by any of such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote; or knowingly and willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled thereto; or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties; or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and willfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime; every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in section 19 of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes herein specified: Provided, that every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any election at which the person whose Representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purpose of any State, Territorial or municipal election.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever by the laws of any State or Territory, the name of any candidate or person to be voted for as Representative or delegate in Congress shall be required to be printed, written, or contained in any ticket or ballot with other candidates or persons to be voted for at the same election for State, Territorial, municipal, or local officers, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence, either for the purpose of indicting or convicting any person charged with voting, or attempting or offering to vote unlawfully, under the provisions of the preceding sections, or for committing either of the offenses thereby created, to prove that the person so charged or indicted voted, or attempted or offered to vote, such ballot or ticket, or committed either of the offenses named in the preceding sections of this act with reference to such ballot. And the proof and establishment of such fact shall be taken, held, and deemed to be sufficient evidence that such person voted, or attempted or offered to vote, for or for a secutative or delegate, as the case may be, or that such offense was committed with reference to the election of such Representative or delegate, and shall be sufficient to warrant his conviction, unless it shall be shown that any such ballot, when cast or attempted or offered to be cast by him, did not contain the name of any candidate for the office of Representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or that such offense was not committed with reference to the election of such Representative or delegate.

THE PUBLIC PARKS.

Meeting of the Commissioners Yesterday—The Eight-Hour Law—Miscellaneous Business.

At the meeting of the Department of Public Works, yesterday, a communication from OLMSTED, VAUX & Co. relative to buildings on the Park was ordered printed, and referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication from CHARLES J. JENKINS relative to Nicolson pavement was referred to the Executive Committee, to consider in connection with the improvement of the Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Communications were received from ALFRED EDWARDS relative to birds and fish in the Parks of the City; also relative to the lawns of the City Parks for the use of children. The Treasurer submitted a report on the condition of the finances. Commissioner HILTON, from the Executive Committee, presented a report submitting several amendments to the by-laws; making provision for a Vice-President; relative to appointments and defining the duties of the Finance Committee, which were adopted.

The Executive Committee submitted a report relative to the Eight-hour law and also the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Department will not hereafter require from any mechanic, working man or laborer in the employ of this Department, a service of more than eight hours each day, that period at time constituting by law a legal day's work; but agreement may be made with any such mechanics, working men or laborer for extra compensation for overwork beyond such period.

A report was received from the Executive Committee relative to the Museum of Natural History. A resolution was adopted relative to constructing the roadway of the Boulevard on the Central Park plan. A report was received from the Executive Committee giving a detailed statement of all its transactions, which was approved. The Executive Committee submitted a report and resolution relative to the improving of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and authorizing the President to carry into execution the improvement of that street, which was adopted. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Trinity Church corporation to construct a bridge over the Boulevard and improve the roadway through Trinity Cemetery. The clerk was authorized to have prepared for the use of the Department the proceedings and annual reports of the late Board of Central Park Commissioners. A resolution was adopted directing the Executive Committee to take action by which additional light and ventilation may be provided to the Fourth-avenue tunnel. A resolution relative to the payment for work done in surveying the lower portion of Westchester County was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Controller of the City of New-York was requested to deposit to the credit of the Department the moneys provided for under chapter 383 of the laws of 1870.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to cause the buildings in the City Hall Park, known as the rotunda, and the engine-houses on Centre-street, to be removed.

Commissioner HILTON was elected Vice-President of the Department, with power to act in the absence of the President.

The work on the City Parks is being pushed forward with vigor, as well as that on the Boulevard and other works in charge of the Department.

Jersey City Common Council.

The regular weekly meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held yesterday afternoon. The Corporation Attorney gave it as his opinion that the city has no right to build wharves and piers at the foot of the streets reaching the shore without first purchasing the land from the riparian owners. The Committee on Ferries, Wharves and Piers presented a report accompanied by a contract entered into with DERBY, SNOW & PRENTISS for the purchase from that firm of 100 feet of shore front for $100,000, and the erecting and building by them of a dock 800 feet long and fifty feet wide for $25,000, the sum to be paid in bonds of the city bearing seven per cents., payable semi-annually. The ordinance prescribing the compensation to be paid the Corporation Printer was passed. It was discovered that the printed prices were in every case in excess of those originally agreed upon by the Committee. The following tariff was then adopted: For publishing 100 manuals containing the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Education, $600 a year; for publishing the list of property to be sold for taxes, waterrents and assessments, and notices of redemption of lands sold therefor, thirty cents for each lot; for each additional line or figure, ten cents for each folio of 100 words for the first insertion, and thirty cents for each subsequent insertion of the same; for all job printing, sixty cents per 1,000 ems for composition, and for press-work, sixty cents per token of 250 words or less. The following city officers were then elected: Corporation Printer, JOHN H. LYON; City Marshal, BERNARD MCGUIGAN; Sergeant-at-Arms, SAMUEL ELLIS.

A resolution was adopted giving the old Common Council Chamber in Bergen as a Police Station, together with such of the furniture as may be needed. The nominations by the Mayor of THOMAS PRICE JONES, WESLEY WEEKS and HENRY WINDECKER as Fire Commissioners, were confirmed. An ordinance was passed providing for the appointment of City Physicians. The city is to be divided into eight health districts, a physician to be appointed for each.

Fire in Broadway.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered in the building at the intersection of Broadway, Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, which had already gained such headway that the place of their origin is a matter of dispute. The private watchman of WILLIAM GARRISON, the occupant of the first floor and basement, a livery-stable, first saw the fire coming down Seventh-avenue stairs, and thinks it originated on the third floor, while the fireman first on the ground found all the fire on the first floor, and are certain it must have begun there. It is at least sure that the fire did great damage on the first and third floors, and did not touch the second floor at all; so that it must have commenced on the first or third, and used the stairway as a conduit from the one to the other. The loss of Mr. GARRISON is estimated at $10,000, twenty carriages, a number of sleighs, light wagons, and other vehicles being destroyed. Seventy-eight horses, which were in the building at the time the fire was discovered, were all saved, as well as nearly all the harness. The second floor was used as the armory of the Second Regiment Cavalry, N. G., S. N. Y., and was considerably damaged by water. The third floor was occupied by G. H. FAGAN as a window-shade manufactory. His loss is estimated at $5,000, which is covered by insurance, as are also the other losses. There was a quantity of benzine upon this floor, which was thrown out of the window during the fire, and some of it striking OLIVER HAWKINS, a member of Engine No. 26, he was seriously burned about the head and face. In all its aspects the disaster is a most singular one, and presents many knotty points for the investigation which has been instituted by the Fire Marshal.

Art Sale.

The entire collection of paintings belonging to Mr. D'HUYVETTER, of Antwerp, now on exhibition at the Leed's Art Galleries, No. 817 Broadway, will be sold at auction on the evenings of the 2d and 3d inst. Among them we notice a finely painted scene in Norway by JACOB JACOBS, a Swiss scene by ROFFIAEN and VERBOEKHOVEN "The Faggot Gatherers," by VON SEBEN; "Albanian Pilgrims," by J. HUYSMANS, and "The Battle of Walcheron," by H. F. SCHAEPELS, with fine specimens by Kuwasseg fils, De Keyser, Portielje, Speltdoorn, De Brackeleer, Leroy, Verscauier, Jr., B. C. Koekkoek, A. Wust, von Leemputen, David De Foter, F. Geerts, Robbe and Herzog. There are also a few pictures by American artists, including Shattuck and Bierstadt.

Sale of Linden Park Lots.

A special train left Vanderbilt Landing yesterday, at 12 M., to convey a number of persons to the sale of lots at Linden Park, Staten Island. The lots on the east side of the railroad track sold low, while for those on the west a very fair price was obtained. Lots sold at from $25 to $215. Mr. ENSIGN was the largest buyer, purchasing seventy-five lots. The beautiful brick mansion on the hill, containing upward of eighteen rooms, with hot and cold water in each room, with seven acres of good land attached, was sold to Rev. Mr. LEWIS, Catholic clergyman, for $6,500. To this there was a mortgage of $3,000, payable in two years, so that the purchaser had to pay but $3,500 ready money. He was afterward offered $2,000 advance on his purchase, but refused. The same gentleman, on behalf of his community, purchased several lots adjoining the mansion, on which it is intended to erect an extensive Roman Catholic institution. There were in all 400 lots sold, and the average price obtained was about $40 each.

Brutally Murdered.

A report was received at the Coroner's office, yesterday, that Mrs. MARGARET JOYCE had died at No. 122 Mott-street, from the effects of ill usage. The deceased woman lived in a tenement-house and was in the habit of quarreling with her neighbors. On Sunday she quarreled with a man named KYLE, who resented her statement in the heat of his anger, and during the altercation struck her in the abdomen, causing an internal injury, from which she took to bed and died. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH yesterday held a post-mortem examination, and found that the cause of death was erysipelas, produced by the injuries. Coroner KELSEY will hold an inquest. The present location of the assailant is unknown, but he will be doubtless found before the case is concluded.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE TERM, 1870.

Held by Benedict, J.

The following calendar will be called in Brooklyn at 12 o'clock today:

Nos.	
1—United States vs. Mills et al.	13—United States vs. Forty-five barrels Spirits, &c.
2—United States vs. Morse et al.	12—United States vs. Four packages Lager Beer.
3—United States vs. Smith et al.	14—United States vs. Five hogsheads of Ale.
4—United States vs. Rogers et al.	15—United States vs. About 2,500 gallons Spirits, &c.
5—United States vs. King et al.	16—United States vs. Nineteen kegs of Lager Beer.
6—United States vs. Meyer.	17—United States vs. Sixteen casks of Fermented Liquors.
7—United States vs. Melioch et al.	18—Henry C. Patterson vs. Geo. C. Kingsland.
8—United States vs. McKeana et al.	19—Philip J. Cootey vs. Brooklyn City R. R. Co.
9—United States vs. Lane et al.	20—Charles W. Trotter vs. Cornelius S. Bushwell.
10—United States vs. One Camphorine Still, &c.	
11—United States vs. About 25,000 pounds of Tobacco, &c.	

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.	Nos.
156—The United States vs. Steam-ship Queen.	153—Blanc vs. Morrison et al.
226—The United States vs. Bark Irma.	226—Conine vs. Steam-boat Deer.
228—Thompson vs. Steam-boat Geo. Farrell.	154—Boyle vs. Beard, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Adjourned to Monday, June 6, at 10½ A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Adjourned for the Term.

Part II.—Adjourned to Monday, June 6, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Barnard and Cardozo, JJ.

Will commence on Tuesday, June 7, at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.

The third Monday calendar is exhausted. No set down causes.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
140—Schneider vs. Ahern.	212—Thomson vs. Gillender.
205—Devlin vs. Pike.	214—Dudley vs. The Mayor
207—Lumley vs. Chalin.	22—Fitzpatrick vs. Mayhall.
209—Barlow vs. Waterhouse.	
211—Swift vs. Herman.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.

Non Jury Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
816—Myers vs. Egberman	1422—Rathbone vs. Bartlett.
1326—Silbrey vs. Schindler	
1334—Schwadler vs. Mittnicht.	1429—Blum, Jr., vs. Hoehherz.
1346—Hawkins vs. Solomon.	1477—Kalmus vs. Von Hoen.
1371—Linenmeyer vs. Hyatt.	1478—Wald vs. Levinson.
1408—Thompson vs. Mandeville Exr. Co.	1484—Keller vs. Weinberg.
1411—Hennessy vs. Hubbard.	1491—Dreyer vs. Kempner.
	1494—Cerrens vs. Fox.
	1495—Harris vs. Riehl.

Part II.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1082—Rouse vs. Mallery.	1412—Joyce vs. Nelson.
1276—Bailey vs. Sherwood.	1413—Sedgwick vs. Weis.
1313—Hauser vs. Ami.	1420—Richter vs. Fibel.
1347½—Meigs vs. Young.	1426—Wilber vs. Legrain.
1349—Williamson vs. Travis.	1427—Festus vs. Ely.
1399—Wensel vs. Hintz.	1428—Hayes vs. McNeal.
1401—Clarke vs. Wyckoff.	1515—Merchants vs. Heavey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. James Marion, Thomas Marion, John Marion and Frank Neilson; burglary.	7—The People vs. Lucien B. Knowles; false pretenses.
2—The People vs. Michael Darragh; burglary.	8—The People vs. James Clark; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Henry Seamore; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Starr; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Thomas Casey; burglary.	10—The People vs. Christian Stader; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Lawrence Wild; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. John Williams; larceny from the person.
6—The People vs. Patrick Daly; felonious assault and battery.	12—The People vs. John W. Hickel; grand larceny.
	13—The People vs. Wm. Messick; false pretences.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 31.

By Judge Cardozo.

George W. Fenner vs. Margaret Fenner; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Leon Y. Perrot vs. Louisa S. Perrot; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children is ordered to the plaintiff.

Orr vs. Gilmore; Matthews vs. Hubbard; in the matter of the application of the First Union Presbyterian Church of New-York; orders entered.

Dodge vs. Cole; motion granted. Counsel.

Wheaton vs. Vocke; motion denied.

Sutton vs. Diggins; order settled.

Scudder vs. Hall; reference ordered.

Pickett vs. Pickett; motion for commission denied.

By Judge Barnard.

Amanda Tordoff vs. Henry Tordoff; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; the custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff.

By Judge Brady.

Wood vs. Courtney; order rejected.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

By Judge Freedman.

Puchlafer vs. White; case settled and filed.

Bernstein vs. Bernstein; order signed and filed.

By Judge Spencer.

Baldwin vs. Eagle; judgment for plaintiff against defendant, Elisabeth Eagle, with costs, and extra allowance of 250 granted. Complaint dismissed as to the other defendants without costs. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., appointed receiver.

Robert L. S. Hall vs. Butler; judgment for plaintiff. T. Kastner Bennett appointed referee to take an accounting.

Scudder vs. Central Gold Mining Company; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs, with leave to answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Wesley Speckler vs. Same; judgment for plaintiff, and cause referred to Joseph H. Flanders, Esq., to hear, &c.

By Judge McCunn.

In the matter of the application of Henry Menker for an order directing the Register to correct his record, &c.; motion granted.

McCreary vs. Murray; motion granted.

Lay vs. Haws; motion granted.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Sulzbacher vs. Davidson; case filed, papers in Clerk's office.

Hoy vs. Duncan; order of arrest vacated, with costs.

By Judge McCunn.

John F. Bradley vs. Mary Bradley; motion to confirm report of referee granted, and judgment of divorce granted.

John Ward vs. Maria Ward; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Lafarge vs. Hoar; motion to punish for contempt denied, without costs.

Wilson vs. Leach; motion granted and receiver appointed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Ingraham.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS FIGHTING OVER THE SPOILS—ARE SUCH TRANSACTIONS ILLEGAL, AS BEING AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY?—ARGUMENTS ON DEMURRER TO ANSWER SETTLING OF THE IMMORALITY OF THE TRANSACTION—JUDGE INGRAHAM SUSTAINS THE RIGHT OF THE PARTIES TO AN ACCOUNTING OF THE PROCEEDS.

Theodore D. Jervey et al. vs. *Henry Hart et al.*—The argument on the demurrer to defendants' answer in this case was continued before Judge INGRAHAM. The suit was instituted in December, 1869, by twenty-six plaintiffs, residents of South Carolina, against the defendants, Henry Hart and others, residents of this City, to obtain by means of the equity powers of the Court, an accounting from Mr. Hart, whom, plaintiffs allege, was their agent for several years. The plaintiffs, with others, were incorporated by an act of the legislature of South Carolina during the war, under the title of "The Consolidated Steam-ship Company," the defendant, Henry Hart, being their President, and in that capacity receiving the property which they say he has converted to his own use, and the accounting of which is sought in this action. Under one of their allegations plaintiffs state "that if it should be found that the said Consolidated Steam-ship Company is not legal and is a void, corporation, and is incapable, or that its stockholders as such are incapable of sustaining an action in this Court, of which both the plaintiffs are ignorant, then the plaintiffs allege that they were engaged in a joint enterprise and commercial adventure, the interests of which were apportioned into shares, and that the said Henry Hart was the agent of said joint stock association, and did receive their property thereof, and did take it to account for said property, and did convert the same to his own use at the times and in the manner mentioned in the second, third and fourth paragraphs of the complaint, and the other co-defendants in the suit are charged as grantees of Mr. Hart, with notice of the trust affecting the property conveyed to them. The defendant, Mr. Hart, denies that the plaintiffs were ever engaged in any enterprise of the character alleged, and denies that he has $2,000 of notes and two lots of land in Brooklyn, which he received for the benefit of the plaintiffs. For a separate defence he sets up that the plaintiffs were incorporated for the purpose of importing and exporting goods, in defiance of the blockade, and hence, being engaged in an illegal business, cannot recover in this action. To this part of the defense the plaintiffs have interposed a demurrer, upon the ground that it does not constitute a defense in law. The question raised is an interesting one, both as to its legal effect and its association with blockade operations carried on during the war.

Edward L. Andrews argued in favor of the demurrer, and contended that plaintiffs could recover in their corporate capacity, notwithstanding the existence of the blockade and the illegal character of their organization; and in any case, if they had no rights as a corporation, they were fully entitled as individuals, to a judgment against their agents. The Supreme Court of the United States had declared, since the war, that all acts of the Confederate authorities, and of the Southern State Governments acting under these authorities, were to be considered valid, in force, and binding upon the people, and that the Courts of the United States, in their decisions, had always given effect to such acts. Even if the plaintiffs were engaged in illegal business, they could not be allowed to profit by their own wrong, and the defendant, Hart, could not be allowed to keep the property which he had received from them. Plaintiffs' counsel referred to the case of HART vs. TERRY, 5 Metcalf, 318, to show that, construed according to the law of nations, blockade running was not an act in hostility to the blockading power; that it was a mere commercial venture for private emolument, without reference to the Governments engaged in war; and that if such an English corporation could recover against a fraudulent trustee in our Courts, a South Carolina corporation, organized during the suspension of social relations with the Southern States, was entitled, if not to friendly, at least to the same rights in the same capacity. As individuals, it was contended, the plaintiffs' rights against their agent were entirely distinct from any immoral character affecting the business in which they were engaged. It was admitted that if the defendants were sued for the performance of a contract founded on an illegal consideration, plaintiffs could not recover; but the defendant in this case, as their trustee, could not avail himself of a defense not involved in the suit. Whatever might have been their business, he had acted for them, and received property for them, and his obligations to pay it to them had nothing to do with their obligations to the Government. Even if the parties to the suit had all been partners in the illegal business, it was shown, under the authority of the Supreme Court at General Term, that after the partnership had ceased the trustee of it could be recovered from any copartner who retained them.

J. Sterling Smith, who represented Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, counsel for defendants, in arguing against the demurrer, contended that the plaintiffs' pleadings were entirely defective and prevented them from recovering either as stockholders of a corporation or as individuals engaged in a joint stock business. He cited authorities to show that no recovery could be had upon a contract founded on a violation of public policy, and more particularly in this case, where that policy was necessary to the salvation of the nation. The contract of an agent to maintained, to carry out and advance the illegal objects of such a business, could not be enforced. This was not a case of C. receiving money from A to pay B., but was a contract by the defendant to act as agent for the plaintiffs, which was sought to be executed in defiance of its illegality. Counsel did not consider that there was any reasonable ground on which a corporation organized to violate the blockade could, in that capacity, recover in our Courts.

The Court gave judgment on the demurrer in favor of plaintiffs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 31.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS—ORDER OF ARREST.

Hoey vs. *Duncan.*—In this case, the facts of which have already appeared in the TIMES, Chief-Justice BARBOUR has rendered a decision vacating the order of arrest issued against defendant. The Judge holds that: The facts proven by the affidavits of plaintiff were insufficient to justify the second order, to establish the frauds, or either of them, alleged against defendant, as it was not shown that the representations were false within the knowledge of defendant, or that plaintiff was defrauded thereby. On these grounds he therefore vacates the order of arrest.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 31.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 64.	111⅝	100 Bruns. City Land.	8¾
6,000 do. do.	111⅝	200 Atlantic Mail S. Co.	23⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	111⅝	100 do.	23⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114⅜	100 do.	23⅝
1,000 do.	114⅜	200 do.	23⅝
100,000 do. b5	114⅜	200 do.	23⅝
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg.	102⅛	Am. Ex.	44
1,000 U. S. 10-40 C.	102⅛	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. Riv. R.	100⅝
65,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	67	15 do.	101
5,000 do.	68	100 do.	101
20,000 do.	68⅛	1,300 N. Y. Cen. and Hud. Corits.	95⅝
5,000 N. C. 6s, n.	35⅝	50,000 do.	95⅝
20,000 S. C. 6s, n., Jan. & July	82⅛	10,000 do. bet. cash	95⅝
4,000 Missouri 6s, 6s	94	100 Erie Railway.	22⅝
1,000 do.	93⅝	200 do.	22⅝
3,000 Virginia 6s, n.	68⅜	200 Harlem Railroad.	144⅝
6,000 Alabama 8s, 8s.	102⅛	300 Reading Railroad.	104⅛
5,000 do. bet. cash	101⅛	500 do.	105⅛
5,000 do. bet. cash	101⅛	200 do.	105⅛
5,000 C. R. R. Co. bds.	93⅛	200 do.	105⅛
1,000 U. P. R. R. 1st Mort.	86⅜	50 do.	81
5,000 do.	86⅜	10 Panama R.	280
5,000 do.	86⅜	200 Cleve. & Pitts.	108⅜
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 8s	94	200 do.	108⅜
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st	85⅝	200 do.	110
5,000 M. & St. L. 1st	101	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
4,000 C. & N. W. Bds.	80	200 do.	84⅜
7,000 St. L. & I. M. R. 1st M.	80	100 N. J. Cen. b. c.	109⅛
8,000 C. & A. 1st M. bds.	88⅝	50 C., Cin. & Ind.	79⅜
1,000 C. & A. 2d M.	82⅛	100 do.	79⅜
10,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st M.	82⅛	100 do.	79⅜
1,000 P. R. R. 2nd M. bds.	94⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	80⅜
5,000 N. Mex. 1st M. bds.	88⅝	100 Tol. W. & W.	55⅜
16 Amer. Ex. Bank.	112	100 Ft. W. & C. G.	55⅜
100 Nassau Nat. Bk.	100	100 do.	55⅜
15 Continental Fire.	100	100 Chi. & Alton.	116
100 Mariposa Pref.	16	25 Chi. & Alt. Scrip.	110⅛
100 Canton Co.	39⅛	400 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
200 do.	39⅛	500 do.	30⅛
20 West. Un. Tel.	81⅜	200 St. Louis & I. M.	46⅛
100 do.	81⅜	400 Del., L. & W.	111
200 do.	81⅜	100 Penn. Central.	115⅛
100 Mariposa Pref.	16	100 N. Y. & N. H.	149
100 Canton Co.	39⅛	700 B., H. & Erie.	4
200 do.	39⅛	150 Morris & Essex.	94
6 Del. & H. Can. Co.	112	100 H. & St. J. Pf.	104⅛
2562 Pacific Mail S. Co.	44	200 do.	104⅛
400 do.	44⅛	100 Dubuque & S. C.	106
75 do.	44⅛	800 C., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
100 do., bet. cash	44⅛	$1 New-Jersey.	103
300 Bos. Water Power	17		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅜	10,000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs.	95
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112⅜	10,000 do.	94⅜
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅜	20,000 do. bet. c	94⅜
10,000 do.	114	200 Erie.	22⅝
10,000 do.	114	200 Harlem.	144
10,000 Ala. 8s, 8s.	78	300 Reading.	106⅛
70,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	67	50 do.	107
5,000 do.	67⅜	100 L. S. & Mich. So.	97⅛
1,000 do.	67⅜	100 do. bet. c	97⅛
1,000 Ga. 6s.	86	900 Cleve. & Pitts.	109
800 do.	86	5,000 do.	109⅛
6,000 S. C. 6s, n., Apl. & Oct.	81	100 Chic. & N. W.	81⅜
4,000 St. L. Jack'n'ville & Chic. 1st.	92⅛	100 do.	81⅜
2,000 Col., Chic. & I. C.	74	400 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	84⅜
1 Cent. 1st.	97⅜	100 Chic. & R. I.	118⅜
200 Canton Co.	39	Mil. & St. P.	80⅛
100 do.	39⅛	300 Tol., Wab. & W.	55
200 West. Un. Tel.	81⅜	500 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛
100 Pacific Mail.	43⅞	1000 do.	30⅛
100 do.	43⅞	500 St. L. & P. Pf.	46⅜
100 do.	43⅞	1000 do., bet. c	46⅜
100 do., bet. c	43⅞	100 Morris & Essex.	94
100 do.	43⅞	500 H. & St. Jo. Pf.	116
100 do.	43⅞	Mil. & St. P.	80⅜
200 Atlantic Mail.	23⅝	80 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	80⅜
100 U. S. Ex., bet. c	45⅛	84 N. Y. & N. H. Scrip	149
300 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. cash.	100⅛	50 Dub. & S. City.	107

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$15,000 Amer. Gold.	114⅜	200 North-western.	81⅜
200 Western Union.	81⅜	100 do.	81⅜
400 Pacific Mail.	43⅞	70 Rock Island. Pf.	118⅛
200 do.	43⅞	200 Erie R. R.	23⅛
200 N. Y. C. & H. R.	100⅜	200 Mil. & St Paul.	80⅛
30,000 C. & A. 1st M.	88⅝	100 do.	80⅛
R. Scrip.	82	100 St. Paul Pref.	80⅛
600 Reading.	105⅜	300 Tol., W. & W.	55⅛
200 L. S. & Mich. S.	97⅜	200 do.	55⅛
100 do.	97⅜	200 Ft. W. & C. G.	55⅛
200 Ohio & Miss.	30⅛	100 C. C. & I. C.	19⅜
200 do.	30⅛	200 Newark & C.	83
100 do.	30⅛	200 Morris & E.	4
500 Cleve. & Pitts.	109⅛	100 Panama R. R.	280
500 do.	109⅛	200 Canton.	39⅛

TUESDAY, May 31—P. M.

The Foreign Exchange show more firmness, and an advance of ½ cent. in rates on yesterday's report, and yet the Gold market is ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. weaker. Bills on London are 109¾@109¾ for 60 days, and 110¼@110⅜ for short sight, and the sales of Gold 114¼@114⅜@114⅜@114⅜ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is weak, so that even the prospect of some considerable shipments of Gold Coin in the course of the months of June and July has no immediate effect upon the market. We allude to these shipments as possibly considerable in amount

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, May 30, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Lone—19.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Cunningham—

Remonstrance of property-holders on Forty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, against paving said street with wood pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Peter Doelger to construct a sewer in front of his premises on Fifty-fifth-street, to connect with the sewer on First-avenue, the same to be done at his own expense and under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

By the President—

Resolution, That Frank M. Clark be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in the place and stead of Richard Veitch, resigned.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Croker—

Resolved, That resolutions and ordinances for paving Thirty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, and Thirty-second-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor May 27th, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, be and they are hereby amended by striking out the words "Croton Aqueduct Department" wherever they occur in said resolutions and ordinances, and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "Department of Public Works."

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That a resolution adopted by Board of Aldermen April eighteen, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and Board of Assistant Aldermen May five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, relative to opinions of the Corporation Counsel, be amended by striking therefrom the words "Clerk of the Common Council," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Counsel to the Corporation."

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Barker—

Resolution, That a sewer, with necessary receiving-basins and culverts, be built in Ninth-avenue, from Seventeenth to Twenty-third-street, and connecting at both ends with sewer now in said avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Moore—

That Spruce-street, from Gold to Nassau, be paved with Belgian pavement.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That sidewalks on the south-west corner of Forty-sixth-street and Second-avenue be flagged full width.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Assistant Alderman Murray—

That Daniel Dorley be permitted to erect a watering-trough opposite number eighty-seven Amity-street.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To appoint John White a Commissioner of Deeds in place of George L. Loutrel, and John B. Ketcham in place of S. J. Jaques.

Which were severally adopted.

Resolutions, To correct clerical error made in contract for grading, &c., Sixty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; to pave with Belgian pavement Twenty-first-street, from Eighth to Eleventh-avenue; also, Twenty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, Warren-street, from Broadway to Greenwich-street; and Thirty-fourth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue; to build sewer in Avenue B, from Fifteenth to Sixteenth-street; to set curb and gutter stones on east side of First-avenue, from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street; to flag sidewalk on north side of Forty-first-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue; to lay cross-walk across Dunne-street at its intersection with Hudson-street; to place and light gas-lamp on north-west corner of Avenue C and Thirteenth-street; also, in front of number three hundred and eleven West Forty-eighth-street, and in front of number two hundred and thirty-five East Broadway; to lay gas-mains, &c., in Forty-fourth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue; also, in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Avenue A to Third-avenue, and in Second-avenue, from Sixty-fifth to Seventy-ninth-street.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, To donate three hundred and fifty dollars to Thomas Rahl for loss of horse; also, ten thousand dollars to the New-York State Hospital for Nervous Diseases; also, two thousand one hundred and twenty-four cents to and for the use of the Church of the Annunciation, to pay assessments; also, three hundred and fifty dollars to James Ginnlas for loss of horse, and seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-one cents to Church of the Epiphany to pay assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolution, To pave with Hamar wood pavement Forty-sixth-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkan, Seely, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

Negative—Alderman Hughes—1.

Resolution, To compile and print opinions of the Corporation Counsel from January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, to date.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Hughes, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Seger, O'Brien, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

On motion, the Board then adjourned until Thursday, June second, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, May 30, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—John Reilly, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Lysaght, Galvin, Hill, Hampson, Rogers, Mulligan, Costello, Gibney, Feitner, Seery, McDonald, Fay, Shelley—14.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Lysaght the reading of the minutes of previous meeting was dispensed with.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Hill the Committee on Salaries and Offices was discharged from the further consideration of a resolution to appoint Barclay Watson a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Simon Levy, who has failed to qualify, and the same was then adopted.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK

IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of May, 1870, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts in each of the Wards of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 17th day of May, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

FIRST WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the First Ward was six thousand and thirteen..... 6,013

Of which James P. Burns received two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine..... 2,399

Of which Michael Halpin, Jr., received two thousand three hundred and ninety-five..... 2,395

Of which Patrick Hennessey received six hundred and eighteen... 618

Of which Patrick Fleming received six hundred..... 600

And of which there was scattering one..... 1

6,013

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the First Ward was six thousand and twenty-one. 6,021

Of which Dennis Keenan received two thousand four hundred..... 2,400

Of which Nicholas F. Cornely received two thousand three hundred and ninety-six.. 2,396

Of which Thomas McCabe received six hundred and thirteen..... 613

Of which James Quigley received six hundred and eleven..... 611

And of which there was scattering one..... 1

6,021

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the First Ward was six thousand and twenty-nine. 6,029

Of which Michael F. Griffin received two thousand four hundred..... 2,400

Of which Henry Bick, Jr., received two thousand four hundred..... 2,400

Of which Christopher Riley received six hundred and fourteen..... 614

Of which Robert Collins received six hundred and fourteen..... 614

And of which there was scattering one..... 1

6,029

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the First Ward was six thousand and twenty-nine. 6,029

Of which Frank Loreus received two thousand four hundred..... 2,400

Of which Patrick Cavanagh received two thousand four hundred..... 2,400

Of which Thomas Eagle received six hundred and fourteen..... 614

Of which Edward Scully received six hundred and fourteen..... 614

And of which there was scattering one..... 1

6,029

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the First Ward was six thousand and twenty-seven..... 6,027

Of which Michael E. Dalton received two thousand four hundred..... 2,400

Of which John F. Ryan received two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine..... 2,399

Of which William Cotter received six hundred and fourteen..... 614

Of which Jeremiah Conly received six hundred and thirteen..... 613

And of which there was scattering one..... 1

6,027

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the First Ward was six thousand and twenty-one..... 6,021

Of which Richard A. Barton received two thousand three hundred and ninety-nine..... 2,399

Of which Michael St. George received two thousand three hundred and ninety-seven..... 2,397

Of which Michael Cullen received six hundred and thirteen..... 613

Of which John McCarthy received six hundred and eleven..... 611

And of which there was scattering one..... 1

6,021

SECOND WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Second Ward was eight hundred and sixty-two.. 862

Of which Arthur Keating received three hundred and forty-three.... 343

Of which Arthur Carmody received three hundred and forty-three.... 343

Of which Dennis Coleman received one hundred and ten..... 110

Of which Charles Woodhull received sixty-two..... 62

And of which there were scattering four..... 4

862

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Second Ward was eight hundred and twenty-one. 821

Of which Patrick Monyhan received three hundred and forty-three..... 343

Of which John Fay received three hundred and forty-three..... 343

Of which John Robinson received sixty-six..... 66

Of which John Kane received sixty-five..... 65

And of which there were scattering four..... 4

821

THIRD WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Third Ward was two thousand six hundred and five..... 2,605

Of which James Feore received eight hundred and ninety-nine.... 899

Of which Jeremiah Rodgers received eight hundred and ninety-nine.... 899

Of which David L. Robbins received four hundred and nineteen..... 419

And of which Henry Finken received four hundred and one..... 401

2,618

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Third Ward was two thousand six hundred and eleven..... 2,611

Of which John Hurley received eight hundred and ninety-nine..... 899

Of which James Mimue received eight hundred and ninety-nine..... 899

Of which Leopold Miller received four hundred and nineteen..... 419

And of which F. F. Feller received three hundred and ninety-four..... 394

4,611

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Third Ward was two thousand six hundred and three..... 2,603

Of which Neil Kelly received eight hundred and ninety-nine..... 899

Of which Edward Sieven received eight hundred and ninety-nine.... 899

Of which Jeremiah Kelly received four hundred and nineteen..... 419

And of which George Jenkins received three hundred and eighty-six..... 386

2,603

FOURTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fourth Ward was eleven thousand five hundred and eighty..... 11,580

Of which Francis Kerrigan received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which James Powers received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Michael J. Murphy received seven hundred and seventy-five 775

Of which Gustave Byerle received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which Peter Flanagan received two hundred and ninety-two..... 292

And of which Peter Graham received two hundred and ninety-two 292

11,580

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fourth Ward was eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-two..... 11,552

Of which Archibald J. Fullerton received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Patrick Keane received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Joseph Flood received seven hundred and seventy-five... 775

Of which Gustave Myers received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which Raymond Condon received two hundred and seventy-eight.... 278

And of which John McCarty received two hundred and seventy-eight.... 278

11,552

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fourth Ward was eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-two..... 11,552

Of which James Oliver received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Charles Malvey received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Joseph Dumble received seven hundred and seventy-five... 775

Of which Wm. Creighton received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which Henry Wood received two hundred and seventy-eight..... 278

And of which John Roache received two hundred and seventy-eight.. 278

11,552

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward, was eleven thousand, four hundred and seventeen..... 11,417

Of which George Chambers received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Cornelius Danehy received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Michael Foley received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which John White received six hundred and forty..... 640

Of which Thomas Cummings received two hundred and seventy-eight..... 278

Of which William White received two hundred and seventy-eight.... 278

11,417

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward was eleven thousand four hundred and seventeen..... 11,417

Of which Patrick J. Burke received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which George Wilson received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Patrick Mack received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which Samuel Cook received six hundred and forty..... 640

Of which Michael Hayes received two hundred and seventy-eight.... 278

And of which John Lynch received two hundred and seventy-eight.. 278

11,417

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward was eleven thousand five hundred and fifty-two..... 11,552

Of which James Cowan received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Patrick J. Buckley received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Thomas Coulston received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which Andrew Cusick received seven hundred seventy-five..... 775

Of which John Grady received two hundred and seventy-eight..... 278

And of which Michael Haley received two hundred and seventy-eight..... 278

11,552

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward was eleven thousand four hundred and twenty-seven..... 11,427

Of which Michael Shelly received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Daniel Leamy received four thousand seven hundred and twenty-three..... 4,723

Of which Mathew Stewart received seven hundred and seventy-five.. 775

Of which John Gilmore received six hundred and fifty..... 650

Of which John H. O'Connor received two hundred and seventy-eight... 278

And of which John Dereen received two hundred and seventy-eight... 278

11,427

FIFTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand six hundred and eighty nine..... 8,689

Of which David Roche received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which Thomas Kelly received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which Louis Portner received six hundred and three..... 603

Of which David Hough received six hundred and three..... 603

And of which there were scattering nine..... 9

8,689

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand six hundred and eighty-nine..... 8,689

Of which Thomas Condy received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which Charles Hughes received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which Joseph W. Howe received six hundred and three..... 603

Of which Samuel H. Furman received six hundred and three..... 603

And of which there were scattering nine..... 9

8,689

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand seven hundred and eighty..... 8,780

Of which W. W. Mason received three thousand seven hundred and fifty-four..... 3,754

Of which Michael O'Brien received three thousand six hundred and twenty-five..... 3,625

Of which John W. Heaps received seven hundred and ninety-eight.. 798

Of which Thomas McRae received five hundred and ninety-four..... 594

And of which there were scattering nine..... 9

8,780

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand six hundred and eighty-five..... 8,685

Of which Joseph Firm received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-five..... 3,735

Of which John H. Welsh received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-five..... 3,735

Of which James W. Sheffield received six hundred and three..... 603

Of which William H. Baker, Jr., received six hundred and three..... 603

And of which were scattering nine.. 9

8,685

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand six hundred and eighty-nine..... 8,689

Of which Patrick Duffy received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which Mark Thomas received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which Nathaniel H. Potter received six hundred and three..... 603

Of which James Denholm received six hundred and three..... 603

And of which there were scattering nine..... 9

8,689

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward was eight thousand six hundred and fifty-six..... 8,656

Of which James Fiddes received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which William H. Burns received three thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven..... 3,737

Of which William H. Bailey received seven hundred and eighty-six.... 786

Of which John La Fonde received five hundred and ninety-seven.... 597

And of which there were scattering nine..... 9

8,866

SIXTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward was twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six..... 12,476

Of which Thomas Quinn received four thousand eight hundred and ninety-two..... 4,892

Of which Samuel Strause received four thousand eight hundred and ninety-one..... 4,891

Of which David Lynch received nine hundred and eighty-five..... 985

Of which Thomas Jones received nine hundred and eighty-five..... 985

Of which Thomas Geary received three hundred and sixty-two..... 362

And of which Christian Sayers received three hundred and sixty-one 361

12,476

[To be Continued.]

DRY GOODS.

LINENS

AND

House-Furnishing

GOODS.

On MONDAY, May 30, we will sell

Bleached Damasks, from 50c. per yard.

5-8 Damask Napkins, at $1 per dozen.

3-4 Damask Napkins, better quality, at $2 75 per dozen.

Damask Doilies, at 20c. per dozen.

8-4 and 9-4 Damask Cloths, at $1 75.

8-4 Loom Cloths, at 66c.

10-4 Barnesley Sheeting, at 90c.

Twilled Toweling, at 5c. per yard.

27x36 Loom Huck Towels, at $2 50 per dozen.

Bleached Huck Towels, at $1 12½c. per dozen.

Stair Crash, at 18c. and 20c. per yard.

8-4 Floor Drugget, at 87½c. per yard.

10-4 Floor Drugget, at $1 per yard.

12-4 Floor Drugget, at $1 25 per yard.

Printed Linens, for Shirts, &c., in great variety.

6-4 Printed Table Covers, at 75c.; reduced from $1.

7-4 Victoria Covers, at $4 50; reduced from $5 50.

8-4 Embroidered Covers, at $5; reduced from $6.

8-12 Embroidered Piano Covers, at $10; reduced from $12 20.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,

GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST.

MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS

Will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

WE SELL CHEAP AND CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.

JOBBING ROOMS UPSTAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, 313 & 315 Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

WILL MAKE ON

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY NEXT,

1ST AND 2D OF JUNE,

A GRAND EXPOSITION OF

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS,

BROCHE GRENADINES,

IRON BAREGES,

DRESS GOODS,

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

PARIS MADE SILK POPLIN AND CREPE DE CHINE DRESSES,

LADIES' OUTFITS,

WEDDING TROSSEAUX, HOSIERY, GLOVES, CARPETS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.

The greater part will be exhibited around the dome, which will be lighted up on the evening of each day until 9 o'clock, giving an unusual opportunity to ascertain the extent, richness and cheapness of the immense variety of goods offered at retail. Their customers and strangers are respectfully invited to examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LEWIS' PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

CHEAPEST FINE DRESS SHIRT HOUSE IN THE CITY.

First-class work and perfect fit guaranteed. Single shirt made for sample. Shirts sent everywhere by express.

Six fine shirts for $12, or $2 each, made to order.

Six Masonville muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $14.

Six Wamsutta Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $16.

Six New-York Mills muslin shirts, with fine linen bosoms, made to order, $18, or $3 each.

A full line of all sizes ready made. These goods are 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade. Send for circular. FRED. LEWIS, No. 3 Park-row, opposite the Astor House, New-York.

GENUINE IRISH POPLINS.

INGLIS & TINCKLER,

IRISH POPLIN MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 7 and 8 Eustace-st., Dublin,

Respectfully intimate that they have opened an establishment at No. 167 Regent-st., London, for the sale of their superior Irish Poplins; the stock is large and well assorted, comprising all the different makes in Irish Poplin, while the prices are the same as those charged in Dublin. As the desire of numerous customers a well-selected stock of real Balbriggan Hosiery is also kept, so that visitors to England can now purchase both these articles in London with certainty of getting them genuine and at Dublin prices.

Please Note Address

NO. 167 REGENT-ST., LONDON, W.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE FIRM OF ROBINSON, COX & CO., Bankers and Brokers, doing business at No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, having been dissolved by the death of ALANSON ROBINSON, a member of said firm, the same business will be hereafter carried on by KENYON COX & CO., composed of KENYON COX and HORACE MANUEL, late members of said firm of ROBINSON, COX & CO., and WM. H. HUTCHINSON, late cashier of said firm, as general partners, and DANIEL DREW, of the City of New-York, special partner, who has contributed three hundred thousand dollars as such special partner to the capital of said partnership.

KENYON COX,
HORACE MANUEL,
WM. H. HUTCHINSON,
DANIEL DREW,
Special Partner.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, May 27, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON,
GEORGE H. CHASE,
THOMAS B. ATKINS,
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

Post-office Box No. 2,404.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between JOHN H. ALEXANDER and SAMUEL LEGGETT, under the firm name of JOHN H. ALEXANDER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. ALEXANDER,
SAMUEL LEGGETT.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR FURNISHING RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT-VESSELS, SUPPLY-VESSELS AND TENDERS, IN THE THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., May 23, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 13th day of June, 1870, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the tenders, light-vessels and supply-vessels in the Third Light-house District, for one year from the 1st day of July, 1870, to the 30th June, 1871, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality, to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender, or other vessel provided for the purpose, at either New-York City, New-London, New-Haven or Stonington, Conn., or Newport, R. I., in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes and cases, and in good order, for the number of persons which will be specified by the Inspector for each vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, according to specifications and tables marked A and B, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," &c., and then placed in another envelope, and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

CHAS. S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N., Light-house Inspector.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT SIMPSON, Surviving partner of the late firm of Frederick Levick & Company, against the TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.—I, James H. Elliot, Referee, pursuant to the judgment in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by William Kennedy, Auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 9th day of June, 1870, the following, to wit: One hundred and eighteen land grant bonds, made by the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railroad and Lumber Company, each for the sum of $1,000, dated November 1, 1858, payable to bearer, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of November, 1878, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of November and May in each year, secured by conveyance to trustees of the lands of the Company in Texas, and also by mortgage on the entire line and rolling stock and other property of the said Company.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1870.

JAMES H. ELLIOT, Referee.

MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY OF INFLUENCE AND means, to take an interest in the manufacture of a staple article, which is a great improvement over anything of the kind in the market; a large profit can be realized, as there is no competition, and low cost; every statement can be practically demonstrated, and a strict investigation is solicited.

E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 13 Wall-st., Inventor's Agents.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to raise a child by hand; willing to travel. Can be seen at her late employer's on Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 37 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman, as cook, and to assist with washing and ironing; with a boy 13 years old, whom she would like to have with her; would make herself useful. City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 220 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON a situation as first-class chamber-maid; best of City reference for years from her last employers; has no objection to go to the country with a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 41st-st., corner of Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse; she is a good seamstress, and can operate on machines. There are several good cooks, chambermaids, and waitresses in Miss LARKINS' Intelligence Office, Main-st., near Jefferson-st., Orange, New Jersey.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 325 4TH-av., for country or city, large number recommended, professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, ladies' maids, governesses, nurses, seamstresses, house-workers, young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable woman as nurse; is thoroughly competent at taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Call No. 200 East 20th-st., one door from 3d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress in a private family, or would do chamber-work; willing to go in country; has five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 241 Elizabeth-st., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference. Can be seen at No. 335 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, baking, pastry, jellies, ice-cream and all kinds of soups; good City reference. Apply at No. 13 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable Protestant young woman as good cook; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 45 East 23d-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as plain cook; is a good bread and biscuit-maker; will assist in washing and ironing if required; has good City reference. Call at No. 333 East 18th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNtry as chamber-maid, or chamber-work and seamstress, or would like to mind growing children; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECtable young woman as first-class English cook; understands all kinds of French cooking; has first-class American reference. Call on or address COOK, No. 207 West 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English girl, to do general housework or to cook, wash and iron, where they keep but one in help; good City reference. Apply at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objections to the country; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester-st., between Chrystie-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESSmaker and seamstress, Protestant; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; by the day or week, in private families; reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-rate plain cook; willing to do the common washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; good City reference. Call at No. 405 East 12th-st., corner 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook, a situation in a private family; would like to go in the country for the Summer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st., first floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress; would assist with the chamber-work; no objections to the country; best reference from last employer. Call at No. 327 West 37th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business and has the most desirable City references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very good servant and excellent cook; meats, soups, pastry, creams; good baker; country or city; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; very respectable; City or country; has good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or to do chamber-work and waiting; will go with a family to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all branches of cooking; is a good baker; City or country. City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation; has five years' City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 208 West 38th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, a situation as efficient infant's nurse; is a good plain sewer; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WORK BY the day; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good references. Call at No. 99 4th-st., first floor, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, TO GO OUT by the day; understands dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen at No. 329 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED.—A DRESS-MAKER, WHO UNderstands her business thoroughly, will go out by the day in families. Address DRESS-MAKER, for three days, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY'S maid; would like to go to the country; best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 135 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl, a situation as laundress; or will do chamber-work and fine washing; good reference. Call at No. 170 3d-av., near 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY LEAVING FOR the country, a good situation for a capable cook; will assist with washing. Can be seen until Thursday noon at present place, No. 129 West 47th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; would take care of children; a place in Newport preferred; good reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR her waitress as waitress or chamber-maid; thoroughly capable of filling either situation. Apply for two days at No. 230 Madison-av., corner 40th-st.

WANTED.—A SEAMSTRESS WANTS TO GO out by the day; understands dress-making and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machines. Can be seen at No. 45 2d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as cook, the other as waitress; best of City reference. Can call and see the last employer from 9 to 5, at No. 519 1st-av., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class French cook; no objections to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 524 6th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored woman, a situation as lady's maid or child's nurse; reference. Call or address No. 60 Carlist., in rear, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S maid, or as nurse and seamstress; has taken lessons on dress-cutting; best City reference. Call or address No. 125 Henry-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent lady's maid; has references for five years from City and country; can run Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 329 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; good City re

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. J. H. McVicker and company.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
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Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Prince DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE has accepted the French mission to Austria, but is unable to leave owing to an attack of small-pox....The prevalence of small-pox in Paris has attracted the attention of the Corps Legislatif, and the debate on Tuesday afternoon related to means of checking it. The disease has appeared on board Prince NAPOLEON'S yacht. The High Court of Justice will not sit outside of Paris during the present session of the Chambers, which will continue until Aug. 1. Twenty persons, imprisoned in the St. Mazas prison, for complicity in the "regicide"plot, were liberated yesterday....The London *Daily News* urges the formation of an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States.... A fierce personal debate arose in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, on Admiralty management, during the consideration, in committee, of the Supply bill. The appropriation for the Admiralty was voted by a small majority, and the House adjourned at a late hour yesterday morning.... The "steamer" *City of Ragusa*, 21 feet long, manned by the Captain and one man and a Newfoundland dog, sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New-York....English billiard-players are disgusted with the playing of BOWLES in the match with ROBERTS, Jr., at Brighton, on Tuesday....There are still apprehensions of a drouth which may prove injurious to the crops in England.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was introduced by Mr. CHANDLER for the encouragement of ship-building. The bill provides for refunding to builders of iron vessels by the Government, a sum of money equal to the amount of duties paid on materials used in their construction; also, for American registers of vessels purchased abroad for three years after the bill is passed. Reports from committees were received as follows: Adversely on the ratification of treaties with various Indian tribes, which treaties were subsequently voted on and rejected, and favorably on the bill incorporating the Pacific Submarine Company to facilitate telegraphic communication with Asia. The latter bill provides for a subsidy of $500,000 in gold to the Company annually for twenty years, names the corporators, and arranges the rates to be charged for dispatches. Some other routine business was transacted, when the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 4½ P. M. a recess until evening. At the Evening Session, the House Deficiency Appropriation bill was passed, after being amended so as to appropriate $1,400,000 for deficiencies in the appropriation for collecting Custom duties, and $20,000 for the pay of special counsel for the Secretary of the Treasury; and the bill for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE, relative to the Smith and Wesson pistol patent, was also passed—and over the President's veto.

In the House the bills for the revival of American Commerce were acted upon, after another exciting discussion. Votes were taken on the several amendments, and then the bill as amended was refused a third reading, and thus virtually rejected. But the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was recommitted to the Committee who reported it. It is, however, considered "dead" for this session at least. The consideration of the bill reducing the taxes was resumed after the disposal of the Commerce bill, several of the important sections disposed of, and then after the appointment of a special West Point Committee, the House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

GENERAL.

A London dispatch says there is serious trouble in Liberia, arising from the appointment of an obnoxious Collector and Postmaster at Palmas. The people at that place threaten to secede. A party of missionaries is said to have been captured on the west coast of Africa, and carried into the interior by Ashantees. Mrs. RAMSEYCA was one of the party.

Advices from Mazatlan, Mexico, to May 19, represent that PLACIDO VEGA has seized the steamer *Forward*, and has now a fleet of vessels equipped with which he will begin operations against the Government on the opening of the rainy season. The volcano of Colima was still in violent eruption.

The President yesterday signed the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States and for other purposes, otherwise known as the Fifteenth Amendment bill.

The Supervisor of Internal Revenue at Little Rock, Ark., telegraphs to Commissioner DELANO that the cases before Judge CALDWELL, involving the tobacco seized in the Indian Territory for non-payment of the tax, have been decided in favor of the Government and the property confiscated, the Judge holding that the laws of Congress are above all treaties, foreign or domestic.

In the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, on Saturday, the case of HOLLIS against Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN and Major G. A. PAGE, for false imprisonment and illegal conversion of property, was decided in favor of the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Gov. HOFFMAN has sent an officer to Malone to furnish transportation home to all strangers in and about that place. Hon. WM. M. TWEED has authorized the officer to send home, at his expense, all residing in the City of New-York. The remains of ROWE and O'BRIEN, victims of the Fenian war, who were killed in the affair at Richards' Farm, have been delivered up to their friends by the Canadians. Gen. DONNELLY has been removed to St. Albans, Vt., where he lies still suffering from his wound and under arrest by the United States officers.

A Raleigh, N. C., dispatch says that on Wednesday morning last three men went to the house of DANIEL and NEILL MCLEOD, brothers, living in the western portion of Cumberland County, and murdered both of them. They also badly wounded the wife, daughter and son of NEILL MCLEOD. The MCLEODS were peaceable citizens and highly respected by their neighbors.

Three inches of snow fell on Saturday in Virginia City, Nevada.

The Commissioners of Election in Richmond, Va., yesterday, gave certificates of election to H. K. ELLYSON as Mayor, and to the rest of those elected on the Conservative city tickets. The Republicans will contest the election before the Courts.

In the United States District Court in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, JOHN WILLIAMS, an Englishman, was convicted of smuggling $13,189 worth of diamonds from England to Hoboken on the steamer *Main*. The United States Circuit Court will meet in Trenton today, with Judges MCKENNA and STRONG presiding.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia, yesterday, adopted resolutions condemning any system of education which excludes religion or religious instruction from the public schools. The locality of the principal office of the consolidated Board of Domestic Missions and Committee on Home Missions, was fixed in New-York by a vote of 306 to 153 for Philadelphia.

The New-Hampshire Legislature will assemble in Concord today. S. M. WHEELER, Republican, will be re-elected Speaker.

GEORGE SEDDONS, the prize-fighter, was sentenced yesterday in Boston to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction on a charge pending since October, 1868, for leaving the State to engage in a prize-fight.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church South, at Louisville, on Monday, adopted a pastoral letter in relation to reunion of the Northern and Southern Assemblies, which claims that whatever obstacles to fellowship exist, they were not created by the Southern Church, and that they cannot allow themselves to be placed in a false position before the world. The Assembly then adjourned to meet next year at Huntsville, Ala.

The Commissioners of Quarantine held a meeting yesterday afternoon, when some routine business was transacted. It was announced that the *Illinois* was at her anchorage, and would be used for boarding purposes on and after today.

Three decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by the Supreme Court of this district. In two of the cases, the husband succeeded, in the other one, the wife, with permission to take her children.

The examination in the case of the Portuguese, GUIMARES, charged with having about $30,000 worth of smuggled diamonds in his possession, at a house in Thirty-sixth-street, was adjourned by Commissioner BETTS, yesterday, until Tuesday, at the request of the prisoner's counsel.

The Political Campaign of 1870.

On Monday next Oregon will open the campaign of 1870 by the election of a State ticket and a member of Congress; the Delaware and Kentucky elections will follow in August; those of Maine, Vermont, and California in September, and the rest of the State elections will take place in October and November. It may safely be asserted that upon the result of those elections will depend the success of the Republican policy, and that the future destiny of the party, not only in 1872, but for many years to come, will be largely affected. The entire lower branch of the Forty-second Congress is to be chosen, and subsequently twenty-one United States Senators are to be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. These facts invest the political action which may be taken during the next six months with an importance which cannot be over-estimated, and which it behoves the leaders of the Republican Party to appreciate.

We have repeatedly felt called upon to admonish the party of the dangers which lie in its path, and to urge it to prepare to deal with them. Month after month of apathy and inaction has passed, and we now find ourselves upon the threshold of the grand campaign without preparation, without recognized leaders, and without any settled affirmative policy. It would be difficult to recall a parallel to this suicidal course in the history of any party, and the only consolation we can derive from the situation is the very poor one that our Democratic opponents are much more disorganized than ourselves.

Recognizing the opportunity, however, the Democratic leaders are diligently at work preparing to take advantage of it. In all the Southern States the party is quietly being reorganized and disciplined; conventions are being held, and the Press is actively at work. The same movement is observable in most of the Northern States. In Connecticut, New-York, and Ohio, especially, has the party been active; and it is safe to anticipate that as the several elections take place, the party will be roused to a desperate effort to retrieve their fallen fortunes in every part of the country.

Meanwhile, what is the Republican Party doing to intrench itself against the coming assault? Almost nothing. Congress seems to be unconscious of the impending danger, or if it is conscious, it is strangely indifferent to it. The controlling necessity of the hour is action. We must have a policy, and such a policy as will satisfy the great mass of the party, and nationalize it. This cannot be accomplished until the last vestige of the reconstruction business is finally disposed of by Congress, and every State is fully restored to its normal Federal relations. It seems amazing that the Republican leaders in Congress do not recognize this fact, and make an end of all necessary work in that direction, before we enter the impending political campaign. They have dallied too long with other work which they have taken in hand, and have thereby embarrassed and damaged the party all over the country. The Currency, Tariff, Tax, and Funding bills should have been disposed of long ago, one way or the other. Almost any method of disposing of them would be better than this interminable delay. A mistake would not injure us so much as the exasperation which is sure to arise if Congress does not do what it can to atone for past loss of time.

It is not yet too late to retrieve the error which has been committed. Congress can still clear its calendar of the most important business before the campaign becomes active. The Oregon canvass is comparatively unimportant, and no very decided political adjustments will be made before the 1st of July. Meanwhile, a great deal can be done, and the results of the campaign of 1870 may yet be controlled. But no more time should be lost, and we appeal to our friends in Congress to appreciate the situation, and act accordingly. The political complexion of the next Congress depends upon it, and behind that the result of the Presidential canvass of 1872.

The Tariff Question Not a Party Issue.

The debates and divisions in the House of Representatives upon the Tariff bill should dissipate all fears as to the introduction of party lines and party discipline on the general question which underlies the imposition of Customs duties. The Democratic Party, judged by the votes of its representatives, cannot identify itself with free-trade; and certainly there is scant support for those who profess to find in the ranks of Republican fiscal reformers a host of converts to free trade as a principle. An analysis furnished from Washington shows that of the fifty-five Democratic members, thirteen have committed themselves to the legitimacy of protection as a revenue principle, while several others affirmed the expediency of protection in exceptional cases. Thus, Pennsylvania Democrats vie with Pennsylvania Republicans in supporting high duties on iron; and the Kentucky Democrats act almost as a unit in favor of protection to hemp. Local interests override Democratic free-trade proclivities, and practically commit these two great States to the protective principle. On the other hand, there are perhaps not more than a couple of Republican members who have avowed themselves free-traders on principle; the reformers within the party who have fought steadily, and withal successfully, against the pretensions of the monopolists, having in no respect identified themselves with free-trade as a theory. They have assailed high duties and have resisted attempts to make them higher, but without surrendering the principle which justifies the protection of industry as an incident of taxation.

These facts are conclusive as to the fate that will attend any effort to identify the tariff question very conspicuously with the Republican platform. With the votes of so many of its members in support of protective duties, the Democratic Party cannot honestly boast of devotion to free-trade. And with so large and so active an element in favor of reduced duties and a systematic revision of the tariff, the Republican Party cannot affirm its adherence to the ultra-protective principle as championed by Mr. KELLEY. For though all, or nearly all, are in a certain sense protectionists, there is an essential difference between the protection conceded by the tariff reformers and the protection behind which the monopolists desire to conceal their purposes. In one case, it is the result aimed at without reference to the interests of the revenue, or the effect upon consumers and the country—the effect being a series of monopolies which confer on the Treasury no advantage at all commensurate with the injury inflicted upon the great body of the people. In the other case, the protection upheld is the equitable application of a principle which exacts no more than a due regard for native industry, in the apportionment of burdens which fiscal exigencies render inevitable. On the latter basis, the simplification and reduction of the tariff becomes possible, without disregarding the embarrassments from which our industries suffer under the requirements of a heavy debt. The difference between the monopolists and the tariff reformers is, then, after all, fundamental. And it furnishes a guarantee against all attempts to fasten upon the Republican Party an issue which, in the present circumstances of the country, no party can afford to make. There must be the largest liberty of opinion on the tariff question, and this liberty will make possible a continuance of Republican unity.

This mixing of parties and sections in reference to a question so closely connected with the nation's material prosperity, is not a circumstance to be regretted. Nothing could be more unfortunate than a partisan contest, sharp and well defined, in which a free-trade tariff or a protective tariff should be the point to be decided. The vicissitudes of industry and trade, which are inseparable from changes in the scale of duties, or in the policy of the Treasury, are sufficiently great already. They would be ruinous if the fortunes of parties involved reasonable protection to heavily taxed labor and capital, or unprotected competition with the cheaper labor and more abundant capital of other countries. Moreover, the absence of irritating partisan distinctions in the consideration of the tariff affords ground for the expectation that the good sense, the intelligence, and the moderation of both parties will ultimately unite in the revision of the present tariff, and in the construction of a tariff which shall at once enrich the revenue and protect struggling industries.

Treatment of the Insane.

It has repeatedly been necessary to call the attention of the public to the treatment of the insane in this country, in public and private asylums, and to point out the necessity of adopting some effective plan of supervision by which a reform might be effected. The great majority of such institutions in this country and in England are conducted with a proper regard for the comfort and recovery of the patients; but in very many instances, chiefly in private asylums, great cruelty is practiced, both by design and ignorance. Our attention has just been recalled to the subject by two communications, one of which appeared in the columns of a City contemporary, and the other in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of May 14. The writers of both speak from personal experience as having been patients in lunatic asylums, and for that reason are entitled to special consideration.

The New-York writer gives his experience in two different asylums, and narrates outrageous instances of violence practiced upon himself and other inmates. He says, "My eyes have beheld sights so cruel and inhuman as to chill my blood," and then goes on to describe several cases of brutal treatment which are almost incredible. The English writer discourses at greater length and detail, and shows conclusively that the revelations made by CHARLES READE, in his story entitled *Very Hard Cash*, were very little, if any, overdrawn. The editor of the *Gazette* states that the writer is known to him, and that his statement can be relied upon as strictly accurate.

The writer says that his delusion was deliberately dwelt upon and discussed in his presence by the attendant, thereby aggravating the disease, and that when he became violent in consequence he was tied and tortured by the process of "kneeling," described by Mr. READE. This produced the most acute pain, and left the patient sore and exhausted for days. The result was a severe illness, during which the only medical attendance allowed was that of students, who had been left in charge of the asylum, containing eighty patients, while the proprietor was on a tour of pleasure in the north of England. Subsequently the writer was obliged to associate with the other patients, which greatly aggravated his own malady. Another practice which the writer strongly deprecates, and which he says is quite common, is that of the managers exhibiting the delusions of patients for the curiosity or amusement of visitors. This is pretty sure to render the disorder more difficult of cure than it was at first.

It is evident from disclosures which are continually being made, that there is room for great reform in the treatment of insane patients in both countries. The subject is one which ought to receive the attention of our philanthropists at once. Our legislation on the subject is defective, and needs revision. Greater safeguards against the improper invasion of the rights of personal liberty should be devised, and some effective means provided of securing humane and scientific treatment of patients who are necessarily kept under restraint. Hundreds of cases of outrage occur every year, especially among the pauper insane and in private asylums. It is a pity that a full exposure is not made in every well-authenticated case.

The Ninth Census.

Today commences the performance of a great constitutional duty. The founders of the Republic, having ordained that representatives and taxation should be apportioned according to the population of the several States, made provision for ascertaining what that population was, and thus every ten years from 1790 until now a census of the United States has been taken according to law. The scope of the first enumeration was limited to the totals of population in the various States and localities. The general plan of the census, however, became enlarged, until the body of statistics which it is now proposed to compile will contain all the information usually looked for in such returns. The business of the Census Bureau has, indeed, in respect to the subjects of which it takes cognizance, increased with greater relative speed than the population itself. From little more than the simple counting on Aug. 1, 1790, of 3,929,827 persons, free and enslaved, the Bureau now undertakes not only to ascertain the name of every individual in this vast territory, but to find out his or her condition in almost every social particular. When it is remembered that the new enumeration will show at least forty millions of inhabitants of the United States, the magnitude of the task will be appreciated.

While the speed and accuracy with which the census is taken will depend very much upon the intelligence and faithfulness of the Assistant Marshals, the public have it in their power greatly to facilitate the process. The necessary inquiries are to be made of the head of every family, and answers cannot be given by deputy or proxy. A "family" may mean one person living alone, as well as parents and their children, and the same designation covers all the inmates of one boarding-house or hotel, though there may be among them many husbands with wives and children. In fact, under whatever circumstances, and in whatever numbers, people live together under one roof, and are provided for at a common table, there is a family in the meaning of the law. It is easy to see how the person who is to supply the needed information in each case may be so far prepared as that delays may be avoided, and the Marshals' work much facilitated.

The particulars which will be asked for are minute and very comprehensive. But they are not to be regarded as inquisitorial. And the Marshals are expressly instructed to avoid the appearance of intrusiveness. It is gratifying to find also that one source of possible annoyance is carefully guarded against. All disclosures are to be treated as strictly confidential, and the Marshals are informed that no graver offense can be committed by them than to divulge information acquired in the discharge of their duty. In short, the Department "is determined to protect the citizen in all his rights in the present census." If the Marshals fulfill their duty in the spirit in which it is assigned to them, there need be little apprehension of difficulty. The results will depend for their value entirely upon complete accuracy. They are intended not only for political use in regard to representation, but to form a most important contribution to statistical science in this country.

Primary Meetings.

Our staid, but not over-sanguine contemporary, the *Nation*, thinks it is demonstrated that respectable men will not attend primary meetings, and that it becomes absolutely necessary to devise new machinery such as can be adapted to the practical requirements of the day. This looks well enough on paper, but how is the machinery to be applied? Indeed, what innovation of any sort will our political masters allow? At present our situation is as helpless as that of poor Sinbad, when he groaned under the diabolical burden of the Old Man of the Sea. A Frenchman, one M. DUCHEMIN, has lately made a discovery that suggests an even more uncomfortable analogy. He has found that the mortality that has taken place annually in early Spring among the carp in French fish-ponds has been occasioned by toads. An enormous toad, desirous of sailing about under water without personal exertion, gets upon the head of a carp and sits there with its feet applied to the eyes of the fish. A film, causing blindness, grows upon the eyes of the carp, and part of its head, and death ultimately ensues. Some of the political masters are ominously like the batrachian reptiles that destroy the unhappy carp; and if the symptoms of blindness be not apparent in our body politic, we are unable otherwise to account for the long lethargy which afflicts it. We fear something more potent than any conceivable substitute for primary meetings will have to be devised, in order that we may avert consequences which seem inevitable to outsiders, while they are totally unsuspected by those most concerned—like the impending checkmate which the looker-on sees is inevitable, at the very time the defeated player is trifling with his pawns in beautiful unconsciousness of his doom.

News for the South.

A Louisville paper states that a convention will be held in that city on the 7th instant, to be composed of delegates from Buffalo, Erie, Milwaukee, Toledo, Chicago and other points near the lakes, representing an association of nearly one thousand families who desire to find homes in the South. "This," the editor adds, "is our opportunity." We very much fear it will not be improved. The South has had a great many such opportunities, but has always lost them by its steady policy of social isolation and affected superiority. The new comer is not made to feel that he is welcome. In a recent convention in South Carolina, Mr. D. W. AIKEN, of that State, declared: "If any man occupies my land as my equal he must do it after my death."

The same idea was forcibly illustrated in the course pursued by a Southern planter, who made an experiment for the introduction of German labor. He put the emigrants into his old negro quarters, and gave them rations consisting of a peck of corn-meal, three pounds of bacon, and a quart of molasses a week. In other words, he treated them precisely as he had been in the habit of treating his slaves. The result was that the emigrants very soon became disgusted, and left for the West. And so it will be, not only with foreign emigrants, but with Northerners seeking homes at the South. The great land-holders of the South have much to learn before they can successfully solve the problem of free labor. The first requisite is for such men as Mr. AIKEN, not "to turn up the nose at poorer people in plainer clothes."

It will be seen from a Washington dispatch this morning that nothing has been positively determined in reference to the New-York offices. The arrangement mentioned yesterday was deemed to be settled, in its main features, by those who are most interested in having it made, but in such a matter as this the President is not likely to act upon an impulse. There can be no harm in keeping open the question as to Mr. GRINNELL'S successor for a few days, and at anyt rae it is unnecessary to decide it before Mr. GRINNELL has handed in his resignation.

Mr. LYNCH'S bill "for the revival of American commerce" has been formally killed at last. By a large majority the House yesterday refused to order the bill to be engrossed and read a third time—a technical proceeding which is equivalent to its rejection. There is, undoubtedly, need for some legislation for the relief of the shipping interests, but Mr. LYNCH'S scheme was complicated, crude, and otherwise objectionable. There are legitimate methods of contributing to the restoration of our maritime marine and the building of ships, but drawbacks are a clumsy and invidious contrivance for the purpose, and subsidies are not favored by an over-taxed people.

The Democratic leaders never lose an opportunity of making capital for the party, and the fact accounts for its wonderful efficiency of organization and availability at elections. The action of Gov. HOFFMAN in sending a State agent to furnish means of transportation to the baffled Fenians is a fair illustration of this system of helping one's friends. Of course, he has no authority to put the State to expense in the matter, nor any legal warrant for making such an appointment. We can understand Mr. TWEED'S liberality in furnishing the means out of his own pocket to bring home the men who do the voting in this City. That is a fair business transaction, based on a good consideration; but unless Gov. HOFFMAN proposes to use his own money to aid the Fenians all over the State, we fail to discover wherein he is entitled to any special gratitude at the next election.

JOHN MITCHEL, who has steadily opposed the invasion of Canada as a piece of folly which could do no good to Ireland, characterizes the *fiasco* of last week as an "unhappy and provoking affair," and its authors and leaders as "vainly 'organizers,' leaders and heelers 'Generals.'" It is not creditable to Mr. MITCHEL'S candor that, instead of holding these charlatans responsible for the great crime, he wanders off into a tirade against the President and Secretary of State. Had the authorities interfered at an earlier stage, we should probably have had a lecture from the *Irish Citizen* on the despotism of a republican government. JOHN O'MAHONY, in the *Irish People*, is not less paradoxical. He declares that the invasion of Canada was "a bad act," but somehow those concerned in it have his "heart's warmest sympathies." He puffs O'NEIL, assails "Judas MEEHAN" and GIBBONS of Philadelphia, and disposes of JOHN MITCHEL by calling him a "cynic and heartless detractor." So these brethren dwell in unity.

President GRANT yesterday signed the Northern Pacific Railroad bill,—a fact which derives interest from the strength, organization and business influence of those who sought the defeat of the measure during its progress through Congress. Foiled in both branches, the opposing parties appealed to the President, and the wildest assertions have been made in regard to his purpose. He has now put an end to intrigues which have been unseemly from the first, and to a controversy freely used in Europe to prejudice the prospects of an enterprise which will open for settlement a vast and fertile region, and indirectly contribute to the solution of at least one international problem.

Superintendent JOURDAN is evidently of opinion that though justice be blind, it is well that her ministers should keep their eyes wide open. The recent morning visits of that inflexible officer to his subordinates in charge of the Precincts will doubtless act as a healthy corrective against slumber on duty for some time to come. When stealing has become a fine art, and the dangerous classes have more nearly obtained the upper hand among us than is pleasant, we cannot afford to dispense with a lynx-eyed watchfulness in the Police force at all hours of the night and day. Superintendent JOURDAN would do well to continue his nocturnal rounds.

Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Circuit Court, has rendered the public a service, in declaring war against "professional bondsmen," or persons who hang about the jails and court-rooms, for the purpose of picking up cases, for various commissions, varying from $100 to $5,000. It appears that one of these men sought to become bailsman for CALDWELL, the alleged Government defaulter, when the District-Attorney, aware of the peculiarities of his business, asked for an adjournment, in order to make inquiries. Meanwhile the fact was discovered that the would-be bondsman's name was already on papers, representing $190,000, in the same Court, and upon this statement, Judge BENEDICT issued an order restraining United States Commissioners from excepting him as surety in any case hereafter. It is to be hoped that this is not the only case in which an example will be made.

The tide of immigration continues to flow steadily to these shores, and instead of abating as it was generally believed it would at this season, it seems to be greatly increasing. The numbers of the new comers are about equally divided between the Irish and the Germans. On Monday nearly 4,000 of these strangers arrived at this port—by far the largest accession to our population in any single day for many years past. One steamer alone, the *Queen*, brought 1,474, or within about 300 of as many as were carried by the *Great Eastern* on her first trip to New-York.

We often hear of time bringing about its revenges, but an instance just presents itself of a literary application of the *lex talionis* such as, a few years back, would hardly have been believed. An enterprising firm in London actually announces a new monthly publication, the pages of which are to be devoted to selections from various American magazines, whereby it is hoped that English readers may "enjoy the best of the articles, tales and poems contained in all the monthlies put forth by our transatlantic cousins." American publishers have been doing this sort of thing for many a long year, but we hardly expected reprisals quite so soon. The danger will be, if the selections for the new publication are cleverly made, that its readers will be better off than those who have at their disposal the whole bucket of milk which is thus skimmed of its cream.

The action of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of this City, in declaring against Freemasonry and other secret societies, as "pagan in their character, infidel in their tendency, and perilous to the liberties of the State and the Church," will not be indorsed by thoughtful or well-informed men. That some secret organizations are open to this charge may be true, but that there are many which do not deserve the sweeping denunciation is equally true. There must be worthy features in Freemasonry, Odd-fellowship, and other kindred Orders, or why is it that some of the most enlightened and honorable clergymen and laymen in the world have been or are connected with them? It seems too late in the day to raise this outcry against "secret societies," and the adoption of such an article in the Covenant would, doubtless, work serious division in the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

Amusements.

MR. FECHTER AND MISS LECLERCQ.

In view of the slender probability of an extension of the engagement of Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERCQ, at the French Theater, we may be permitted to remind the reader that the performances of these distinguished artists terminate with the present week. Since Monday, the drama of "The Corsican Brothers" has been prefaced by a deeply interesting and very finished, if quite unpretentious work. The new piece is entitled "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," and its story illustrates a wife's devotedness with a vigor and an impressiveness that few equally romantic productions possess. Miss LECLERCQ embodies the heroine, *Annie Carew*, and it is no flattery to say that the earnestness, the force and the variety of her acting secure for several passages of the play an attention almost painful. It is unquestionably Miss LECLERCQ'S most elaborate and striking representation, and, as such, can be commended as worth witnessing to play-goers who, not having noted its merits, are still ill-qualified to speak with authority of the lady's talent. She is unusually well supported in "A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing," Mr. M. LEVICK personating a scoundrelly officer with sufficient villainy and no exaggeration, and Mr. L. L. SHEWELL substantializing *Jasper Carew* with ease and manliness. Little MINNIE MADDERN, a three-year old, has a part in the comedy also, and is the first infant actress we remember whose efforts do not relish of the familiar mechanism of word and manner. The same programme will be interpreted this evening and to-morrow.

The Quakers' Plea for Universal Peace.

A meeting, semi-religious in its character, was held last evening at the Friends' Meeting-house, in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue, in aid of the movement now going on among the Quakers to promulgate the principle of peace among nations, and to substitute a World's Court of Arbitration in lieu of a resort to arms for the settlement of national disputes. Mr. ROBERT L. MURRAY presided, and addresses were made by Messrs. ROBERT W. DOUGLAS and WILLIAM G. HUBBARD, of Ohio, and DAVID HUNT, of Iowa, all members of the Society of Friends. The speakers all contended that the military system was pernicious in its results to the world, unprofitable and unsatisfactory to the contending parties, and utterly opposed to the spirit of the Gospel. The audience, composed mostly of Quakers, manifested an earnest interest in the proceedings, which comprised, also, prayers and readings from Scripture.

WASHINGTON.

The Impending Changes in New-York Offices—Defeat of the Commerce Bills—Senate Executive Session—The Tax Bill—Revenue Receipts of the Month—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The telegraphic announcement in this morning's TIMES of impending changes in the New-York offices, created a great sensation among politicians and correspondents, and being telegraphed back here, several of the latter hastened to the President for verification. The President laughed, pronounced the slate a very excellent one indeed, but assured the anxious correspondents that the gentlemen named had certainly not been commissioned. Secretary BOUTWELL was besieged by the same parties, but in a very cold-hearted manner he declined to talk. The developments of today only prove what might have been expected: that the gentlemen who put out that slate last evening are not so sure of their foundation as they ought to have been. There is considerable intrigue from an outside quarter in this matter of the New-York offices, and it only needs the development of the fact to kill it; hence the putting forth of the programme last evening was a mistake on the part of those interested. An avalanche of New-Yorkers came down to-night and more are on the way. Collector GRINNELL, Hon. THOS. E. STEWART, and W. F. STOCKING, Esq., arrived this morning. Mr. GRINNELL had long interviews with both Secretary BOUTWELL and the President. It is understood that his office was the subject of consideration in Cabinet. However this may be, the only positive result of the day is that Mr. GRINNELL will tender his resignation. The succession is not decided. Mr. MURPHY is personally strong with the President, who likes and esteems him; but the indications are that the President will ignore his personal preferences and confer the appointment upon one of the two or three gentlemen of whom alone it can be said that their selection would be a guarantee of future harmony, discipline and strength to the Republican Party in the City and State of New-York. The names of Judge ROBERTSON, of Westchester, and Hon. WM. ORTON, of New-York, are most prominently mentioned today. As to the Sub-Treasury, it is understood that Surveyor CORNELL can have it if he wants it, but that he prefers to remain and will remain where he is. There are several candidates for the position, neither of whom are likely to be appointed. The mention of Mr. GRINNELL'S name, last night, in connection with the office of Surveyor, was, of course, only the programme of those who put it forth. Mr. GRINNELL has not signified any such desire, and his retirement from the Custom-house will probably be a complete retirement from office, though some of his friends would be very glad to see him in the vacant place of Mr. FOLGER in the Sub-Treasury. Mr. FOLGER returned to New-York to-night.

DEFEAT OF THE COMMERCE BILLS.

The House disposed finally, today, of the bills to revive American navigation interests by recommitting them to Mr. LYNCH'S Committee on the decline of American Commerce, thus letting them down easy, which is only a quiet way of killing them. This result is the combined effect of the inexpediency of the measures and the bad management of Mr. LYNCH. When he could meet his opponents in no other way he charged them with being the paid agents of British ship-builders, and his attack upon the special London correspondence of the TIMES upon the subject was both unwise and uncalled for. The most important amendment voted on today was one offered by Mr. INGERSOLL to permit American citizens to import and register iron vessels free of tax, which was defeated—yeas 77, nays 99.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President today signed three acts: The Northern Pacific Railroad, the Fifteenth Amendment bill, and the bill to appoint an examiner of the claims for the State Department.

MR. FIELD'S CABLE PROJECT.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today reported favorably Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD'S Pacific Subsidy Cable bill, which grants a subsidy of $500,000 per year, and exclusive rights to the Company, which proposes to connect our Western coast with Japan and China, via the Sandwich Islands.

SANDWICH ISLANDS RECIPROCITY TREATY.

The Senate went into Executive Session today at an early hour, on the motion of Mr. SUMNER, for the purpose of considering the Sandwich Islands Reciprocity Treaty. Mr. SUMNER opened the argument in a long speech in favor of the treaty, and was followed by Mr. CHANDLER in opposition. These two speeches consumed the session to the hour of adjournment. Mr. SUMNER is understood to be quite hopeful of the ratification of the treaty.

THE TAX BILL.

At 3 o'clock today the House resumed consideration of the Internal Tax bill, when Mr. SCHENCK announced that he would not yield again until the bill was completed, which will probably be on Thursday. The first section was then completed, which disposed of thirty-one pages of the bill. The consideration then went on to the seventeenth section of the fortieth page. No material amendments were made. The section which compels an assessor under certain circumstances to seize a circus and menagerie and sell the lions, bears, tigers and clowns at auction, was agreed to without an amendment. On motion of Mr. ELA, section 7 was so amended that a person who has paid a special tax may, in selling out his business during the year for which he has paid, assign his receipt for the period for which it is valid.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

The receipts of Internal Revenue today were $2,216,131 55. For the month of May, ending today, they were $21,122,219 13; for the corresponding month in 1869, they were $20,642,280 or a gain in favor of May, 1870, of $479,939 13. The aggregate receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, are now estimated at $178,000,000. The reduction of the debt for the month of May is estimated at from $11,000,000 to $12,000,000.

REVENUE IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Supervisor JOHN MCDONALD, of the Indian Territories, reported today to Commissioner DELANO that the United States District Court at Van Buren, Ark., Judge HENRY C. CALDWELL, presiding, had decided all the tobacco manufacturing cases in favor of the Government. All the property seized in the Indian Territory, wherein tobacco was being manufactured, and all stock, &c., is forfeited to the Government, and all the parties implicated as owners or employes have been indicted for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. A Choctaw chief, named SANDY WALKER, is among the number. In his decision in these cases, Judge CALDWELL holds that Congress has power to make all such laws as it may deem proper for the territory within its jurisdiction. He also holds that the laws of Congress are paramount to any treaty, whether domestic or foreign, and that all the Internal Revenue laws relating to tobacco extend to all persons in the Indian Territory.

leaders, but that the Administration were much disposed to let off the privates who they considered poor dupes of the leaders. The Secretary of State has received a congratulatory note from Mr. THORNTON, the British Minister, in reference to the prompt action of this Government in the maintenance of the neutrality laws.

RED CLOUD.

Commissioner PARKER received a dispatch today that RED CLOUD and his band of warriors would be here to-morrow evening or Thursday morning.

Speaking of RED CLOUD and his chiefs, a correspondent on the Plains in a recent letter said:

"It would be curious to know the impressions made by the sights of civilization upon the celebrated chief and warriors, who have never been East before. When the forts, in 1866, were built in the Powder River country, RED CLOUD peremptorily ordered them to be pulled down, and the troops to leave the country. His request not being complied with, he made war, and continued it until the Fort Kearney massacre, when the Government consented to dismantle the forts and withdraw its troops. Talked with RED CLOUD, said it was a great woun-south of the Platte. A gentleman who afterward der the Government would consent to withdraw its forces from his lands, when the Chief replied proudly, "I have more soldiers than the Great Father, and he cannot take my lands against my will." The gentleman attempted to disabuse the Chief's mind, and explained to him the vast power and resources of the United States, but the fierce warrior only said, "Why didn't they send out their soldiers then, and keep the forts on my land?" The dismantling of Forts Reno, Kearney and Smith evidently gave the chief a false idea of his power, and created in his mind the impression that the Sioux were the most numerous and powerful people in the world. What then must be the feelings of the great Indian as he travels East and sees the vast cities and millions of people the White Father has! The visit of RED CLOUD to Washington cannot but do good, and he should be taken to New-York City and allowed to observe a parade of the militia. Such a sight would change his opinion of the numbers and power of his people. RED CLOUD is undoubtedly the most celebrated warrior now living on the American Continent. He has over ten thousand people in his camps, and can put in the field 3,000 warriors. He takes his name from the numbers of his warriors and their red blankets and paints. When he marches against the settlements he always goes in force, or as he proudly says, "My soldiers cover the hills like a red cloud." A man of brains, a good ruler, an eloquent speaker, an able general and fair diplomate. The friendship of RED CLOUD is of more importance to the whites than that of any other ten chiefs on the plains. Let every care be taken of him while in the East and no efforts spared to win his good will and create in his mind a favorable impression. He is a savage, but a powerful and wise man withal. For houses, women, children and citizens he cares nothing, but show him soldiers, horses, cattle and corn, and when he returns to his people he will tell them it is useless to contend with a nation that has so many fighting men and so much food and stock.

PERSONAL.

The President will go to Annapolis on Thursday to be present at the examination of the naval cadets.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met in this City today—Ex-Gov. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, the Chairman, presiding. THOMAS G. BAKER, of New-York, the National Secretary, acted as Secretary. Among those present were Hon. J. F. ASPER, of Missouri; CHARLES H. THOMSON, of New-York; THOS. RICE, of Maryland, and Hon. WM. B. STOKES, of Tennessee. Telegrams were read from Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. D. WOODALL, of Delaware, regretting their inability to be present. Encouraging reports were read from Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New-Jersey and Texas. The report from Texas was especially important, showing that the League was rapidly concentrating the Union men, and anticipating important results at the coming August election. A letter of great interest was presented from Gov. ASHLEY, of Montana. Action was had in regard to the works in various parts of the Union. The financial condition of the League was reported to be of an encouraging character. The National Secretary was instructed to proceed at once to Kentucky and other parts of the South and South-west, on important political missions. Mr. J. S. HEDGES, of Little Rock, Arkansas, received a similar commission. The Executive Committees in the various States were directed to place themselves at once in official communication with the State Central Committees of the Republican Party in their respective States for co-operative action. The place of WALDO HUTCHINGS, of New-York, was declared vacant. Speeches of much interest were made, and the Committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair next month.

THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

The President sent a secret message to the Senate today proposing amendments to the San Domingo treaty; also extending the time for exchange of ratifications to July 1. The Government has official information that a first-class European Power, possessing only a few sea ports, has offered to the Dominican Government $2,000,000 for the Bay of Samana, in case the treaty now pending between the United States and that Government is not ratified by the Senate.

GRAVES OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS.

The graves of the Confederate dead in the cemeteries at Alexandria and at Arlington were yesterday decorated with flowers, at the same time that such honors were paid to the Union dead, there being, on this occasion, no military guards as there were last year, to prevent such attention on the part of the friends of the Confederate dead.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

WILLIAM M. DOUGLASS to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of Virginia; J. JULES BOSSIER, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Natchitoches, La.

The Votes on the Tariff Dissected from a Party Stand-point—Protection as a Principle vs. Protection as Applied—Cost of Collecting the Customs Revenue.

From Our Regular Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 30, 1870.

The question whether protection, as now applied, can be made an issue in the Republican Party, any more than free-trade can be made an issue in the Democratic Party, will receive some light in a glance at the manner in which the two parties divided in many of the recent votes while the tariff was under consideration. A striking feature of these developments is the fact that there are scarcely a score of out-and-out free-traders in the House—there are certainly not a dozen in the Democratic Party in the House, and beyond Mr. WINANS, of Ohio, and MCKAY, of Illinois, there are no avowed free-traders among the Republicans, though there may be some eight or ten others who really believe in the doctrine without the courage to proclaim it. The principle of protection finds a lodgment in the minds of seven-eighths of the members of the present House of Representatives; it is in the application of it where they differ. In no respect is this more forcibly illustrated than in the course of some of the Democratic members. Of the fifty-five Democrats in the House, the following voted almost uniformly in favor of the principle of protection: Cleveland and Haight, of New-Jersey; Barnum, of Connecticut; Strader, of Ohio; Axtell and Johnson, of California; Wells, of Missouri; Woodward, Van Auken, Getz and Stiles, of Pennsylvania; Dox and Sherrod, of Alabama. In addition to these RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, was for protection on iron; wool brought out WILSON, of Minnesota; and hemp brought out nearly a solid Democratic vote from Kentucky. Now I must not be understood as saying that these men voted to perpetuate existing rates, or for increasing the rates, save in exceptional instances; on the contrary, they almost uniformly voted for reductions; but they as uniformly indicated by their votes that they believed in the principle of protection. For instance, there was but one Democrat from Pennsylvania, Mr. HALDEMAN, who would vote to make the rate on pig-iron less than seven dollars, though several of them voted for reductions on other articles. And this illustrates the position of many Republicans. Men like Allison, Garfield, Paine, Loughridge, Benjamin, Judd, Farnsworth, and Fitch have earnestly feared reduction, revision, and reform, and have consequently incurred the charge of being free-traders when they are not, and in the nature of things cannot be. They all believe in a degree of protection, and the question they are trying to solve is to adjust it with reference to the requirements of the revenue and the wants of the industries of the country.

This illustration of the diversity of views in a party on a small scale is a fair illustration of the same diversity in both parties throughout the country. This fact further shows how absurd is the proposition to make either protection or free-trade an issue on which the Republican Party shall stand. And among Republican members of Congress the feeling is growing stronger every day that there can be no expression in a party platform on this subject which does not involve concessions from both extremes. Selfish interests, which seek only their own gain, may be attacked, but that principle of protection which seeks to make the necessities of the revenue conduce to the welfare of American industry is a common ground on which the great mass of the Republican Party can meet and achieve success in the future.

COST OF COLLECTING THE CUSTOMS.

The cost of the collection of the Customs revenue, in which there is a deficiency of nearly a million and a half, created considerable debate in the Senate on Saturday. The appropriation for this purpose for the current fiscal year, including the receipts from fines, &c., appropriated for the same purpose, was $4,908,632 27. The total cost for the year, three-quarters actual and one-quarter estimated, is placed at $6,320,779 27. A comparison for three years then shows the following results:

Year ending June 30, 1868	$6,378,385 43
Year ending June 30, 1869	5,376,738 13
Year ending June 30, 1870, (part estimated).	6,320,779 27

In explanation of this increase in the cost of collection over the last fiscal year, Secretary BOUTWELL, in a letter to Senator MORRILL, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, says:

"The Customs revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was over one hundred and eighty million dollars, and for the current fiscal year it will be over one hundred and ninety million dollars. The estimated cost of collecting this, as given in my previous letter, was $6,320,000, or a little more than one-third of one per cent.

In reference to the cause of the one million of dollars increase in the cost of collection, I remark generally that I have in some instances increased the salaries of the more responsible and arduous positions at several of the ports, but the main bulk of the increase is due to increase of force made necessary by the greatly-increased business.

It should be observed, also, that the increase of imports, excluding free goods, during the first eight months of the present fiscal year was $27,-271,256; and of this amount $18,306,314, or about two thirds of the whole excess, paid a duty of thirty and seven-tenths of one per cent., or about seventeen per cent. less than the average rate of duty on all goods imported subject to duty. The result of this is that the average rate of duty on goods imported is considerably less than it was during the first eight months of the preceding fiscal year, and also that the amount of work performed at the Custom-houses has been disproportionately increased as compared with the increase of gross revenues received."

The cost of collecting the internal revenue has not increased in the same ratio, but, on the contrary, the percentage of increase in the receipts is much greater than the percentage of increase in the cost of collection.

A BARE CHANCE FOR THE TARIFF.

The talk about the Customs inevitably begets the tariff, and the question now asked with most eagerness is, Will the Tariff bill come up again? You will observe that the Internal Revenue Tax bill, now under consideration by the House, is entitled "A bill to reduce internal taxes and for other purposes." Now, these "other purposes" are construed by some as contemplating the addition of at least a free list from the Tariff bill, as an additional section, if not a more comprehensive feature. When Mr. JUDD sought, a week ago, to get his little Tariff bill taken up, it required two-thirds, and only got a majority. But when the end of this bill is reached, that majority of twenty-two will be enough to add new sections as amendments, provided there is unity of action to that end. So it is not improbable that there may be another brief struggle on the tariff before adjournment. CYMON.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 31.

Mr. CONKLING presented the memorial of a large number of tobacco-dealers of New-York against any increase of the tax on smoking tobacco as invidious.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill provides for the payment by the Secretary of the Treasury to parties building or equipping iron ships in the United States, solely for foreign trade and commerce, a sum of money equal in amount to the duties which have been paid on such materials at the time of importation; and in case materials of American manufacture or production enter into the construction or equipment of such vessels, a sum equal to what the duties on such materials would have been had they been imported; provided that any ships built under the provisions of this act may engage in the coasting trade of the United States upon repayment of the moneys which had been paid by the United states. All ship-stores and coal used by such vessels in their voyages may be taken in bond and disposed of for such purposes, free of import and internal duty tax.

The bill further provides that during three years from its passage the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue American registers to iron-built ships of all kinds, purchased by citizens of the United States in foreign countries, and owned by them, on condition that such ships shall not be used or employed in the coasting trade of the United States.

It was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AN OCEAN CABLE WITH ASIA.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the petition of CYRUS W. FIELD for aid in establishing inter-oceanic communication between America and Asia, reported a bill carrying out the ideas of the memorialist, incorporating the Pacific Submarine Company, and to facilitate telegraph communication between America and Asia. He also reported on other bills on the same subject.

The corporators named in the bill reported are Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, Wilson G. Hunt, Samuel F. B. Morse, Dudley Field, William H. Webb, of New-York, and Darius Oden Mills, of California. The bill authorizes the construction and maintenance of one or more cables from California to China and Japan, either by or by way of the Hawaiian or other islands, and grants the right of way where the United States have jurisdiction. The capital stock to consist of one hundred thousand shares, and a total of ten millions in gold, with power to increase the same by a vote of the stockholders, when the whole amount has been subscribed and paid in, which shall be within one year from the organization. Nine directors are to be elected, a majority to be citizens of the United States, and no dividend shall be declared that would impair the capital stock. The office of the Company shall be either at New-York or Washington, and all meetings of the directors must be held at that office. The President is authorized to detail vessels to make surveys, soundings, &c., to assist in the work. The bill also provides that the Government shall have the right to transmit annually free of charge over the line messages on Government business to an amount not exceeding $500,000 in any one year, all in excess to be paid for at regular tariff rates. In aid of the enterprise the Government is required to pay to the Company annually from its successful completion $500,000 in gold for twenty years. The line is to be completed in five years from the date of the act. The tariff rates for messages of ten words, including address, date and signature, are as follows:

Between California and China	$30 in gold
Between California and Hawaiian Islands	5 in gold
Thence to Midway Islands	5 in gold
Thence to Japan	10 in gold
From Japan to China	5 in gold

And the same in proportion for every additional word over ten.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely upon the bills for the ratification of treaties with the Creek nation, the Stockbridge and other Indian tribes; also with the Miami Indians of Kansas.

Upon Mr. HARLAN's motion, the Senate voted upon and rejected the several treaties.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT CIRCUITS.

The bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the United States was considered without action, and debated mainly upon including Connecticut in the New-York Circuit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and the doors were closed. At 4½ o'clock the Senate took a recess until 7½ P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the bill for supplying the deficiences in the appropriations for compensation and mileage of the members of the House of Representatives.

Amendments by the Committee on Appropriations appropriating $1,400,000 for deficiencies in the appropriation for collecting Customs duties, and $20,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay special counsel, were debated.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that the bringing in of Deficiency bills indicated that the show of economy in cutting down the Appropriation bills had been a mere pretense. He argued that this deficiency of almost a million and a half was enormous. The figures showed that the collection of the surplus revenue for the first half of the present fiscal year cost seven per cent. more than its collection in the first six months of the preceding year. The excess of the appropriation asked for to collect Customs revenue for the present year was nearly a million dollars greater than the amount asked for last year. He desired to know the reason of the extraordinary increase.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said the Secretary of the Treasury certainly would not spend one dollar beyond the amount authorized by law. He deprecated the apparent impeachment of the Secretary by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had the utmost confidence in the Secretary, but desired a satisfactory explanation for the large deficiency to which the attention of the Senator had been called.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, stated as a reason assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the increased expense in collecting the Customs, that there had been an increase of thirteen or four teen millions in the revenue from this source. He had not asked the Secretary to go into details, as he supposed him to be an honest man.

Mr. CASSERLY argued that the promises of the Secretary to show increased collections and reduced expenditures had not been fulfilled. Instead of a saving of one million, as represented, there was an excess of expenditure of half a million in the collection of Customs.

The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to and the bill then passed.

THE SMITH AND WESTON PISTOL PATENT.

The bill for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE, returned by the President with his objections, was debated, Mr. SAULSBURY remarking that the message of the President in returning the bill, was in no sense a veto in the sense intended by the Constitution.

Mr. CARPENTER stated that the veto was based upon the misapprehension that the bill granted a new patent, whereas it only provided for a new trial. The patent was for a pistol invention.

The bill was finally passed over the President's objections by the constitutional two-thirds vote. Yeas 41, nays 13.

LAND GRANTS.

Mr. STEWART called up the House joint resolution in relation to the suspension of the sale of certain lands in California, particularly relative to land grants to the Southern Pacific Railroad of California. Mr. CASSERLY advocated an amendment giving actual settlers on those lands the right to enter their lands under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws. The amendment was rejected,—yeas 10, nays 30. The bill then passed.

At 10½ o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REVIVAL OF COMMERCE.

The House proceeded to the consideration in the morning hour of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States. Mr. LYNCH moved the previous question on the bill and pending amendments. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. LYNCH proceeded to explain the substitute reported by the Committee, and to discuss the amendments and answer some of the objections made to the bill. He denied that the bill was conceived in the interest of any class or section. The first meeting of the Committee was held in the Custom-house in New-York, where ship-owners, merchants and ship-builders were not only permitted, but invited, to be present and give opinions and make suggestions. The proceedings were reported, and were sent broadcast over the country. The same rule had been followed in Boston and Portland. On the facts thus obtained the conclusions in the report were based. The opposition to the bill came principally from New-York merchants, who, during the war, had placed their ships under the British flag; from men who were interested in foreign steam-ship lines, and from the subsidized agents of the Clyde ship-builders.

Mr. WOOD, in reply to a remark of Mr. LYNCH referring to him, said that he was quite satisfied with the substitute, excepting as to the proviso to the first section, which allowed iron manufacturers to go directly to the public treasury and take money from it and fill their pockets. Heretofore the protectionists had laid the consumers under contribution for their special benefit, but this was an improvement on that old plan.

Mr. LYNCH replied to Mr. WOOD, and proceeded to criticise his views as developed in his speech on the subject. In the course of the discussion the objection was made by Mr. SCHENCK that the hour allowed for closing the debate had been already consumed by the Chairman of the Select Committee, (Mr. LYNCH.)

Mr. LYNCH characterized the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the gentleman had closed the debate two or three times.

Mr. LYNCH denied that he had done so.

Mr. SCHENCK made the point of order that the hour to which Mr. LYNCH was entitled had been consumed by him.

The Speaker intimated that he would have to sustain the point of order, but appealed to Mr. SCHENCK not to insist upon it. Mr. SCHENCK accordingly withdrew it, and Mr. LYNCH proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he made a statement which reflected on the motive of the objection.

Mr. SCHENCK—What do you mean by imputing motives?

Mr. LYNCH—I withdraw the remark.

Mr. SCHENCK—You ought to; it is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment in regard to this bill.

Mr. LYNCH—I withdraw the remark in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of the speech further remarks were made by Messrs. DAWES and CRAIG, and then the House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments. Mr. SCHENCK moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table, but yielded to Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, who moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question in order to move to refer the whole subject to the Committee of Ways and Means. The motion to reconsider was rejected—Yeas, 78, nays, 93.

The morning hour expired, and the Speaker announced that the bill therefore went over till to-morrow.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would not yield for the morning hour to-morrow, or the next day, or the day after.

Mr. LYNCH—The gentleman need not show any feeling in the matter. By general consent I will allow the bill to be recommitted to the Select Committee.

Mr. SCHENCK—I have no objection.

Mr. INGERSOLL—With what conditions?

Mr. LYNCH—With leave to report at any time.

Mr. SCHENCK—I object to that part of it.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that the House had no understanding that the bill was to go over, and claimed that it should be disposed of today.

A discussion ensued on this point, the result of which was that the House proceeded with the vote.

The first amendment was that proposed by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, imposing differential duties, but it was withdrawn. The next amendment, one proposed by Mr. BINGHAM, somewhat to the same effect as Mr. BUTLER'S, was rejected. The next amendment, by Mr. COX, to strike out the proviso to the first section, allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where the materials used are of American production, was agreed to—90 to 44. The next amendment, by Mr. WOOD, to strike out sections 3 and 4, allowing subsisting tonnage duties, was agreed to. The next amendments, by Mr. INGERSOLL admitting to American registry free of duty iron ships of foreign manufacture, the exclusive property of citizens of the United States, provided that such ships shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade, was rejected—77 to 99. The next amendment by Mr. ALLISON, limiting the drawback system to vessels of not less than two thousand tons burden, was rejected—47 to 87. The next by Mr. MAYNARD, to substitute for the first section one limiting the allowance to American materials was rejected. The next by Mr. SCHUMAKER, to add to the amendment allowing ship-stores and coal to be taken and consumed free of duty, the words "and supplies necessary for repairs," was agreed to. The next by Mr. REEVES, to add to the materials on which drawback is to be allowed, the words "lead, copper, and copper-sheeting," Agreed to—yeas 115, nays 59.

The substitute offered by Mr. LYNCH was amended by striking out, on motion of Mr. COX, the proviso allowing an equivalent for drawback where American materials are used, and by adding, on the motion of Mr. REEVES, the words "lead, copper and copper sheeting." The amendment of Mr. SCHUMAKER to the second section, adding "supplies necessary for repairs," was not adopted to the substitute, objection being made by Mr. KELSEY. The substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The House then refused to order the bill to be engrossed and read a third time—yeas 60, nays 109.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Axtell, Ayer, Banks, Barry, Benjamin, Benton, Boles, Boyce, Bingham, Booker, Bowen, Brooks of New-York, Calkin, Churchill, Cleveland, Davis, Els, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Ferris, Fitch, Fox, Griswold, Haight, Hale, Harris, Holman, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Johnson, Jones, Kelley, Kerr, Lamar, Kellogg, Ketcham, Laflin, Lash, Lynch, Mayham, McKenzie, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrissey, Perce, Peters, Platt, Potter, Reeves, Roots, Sargent, Sawyer, Schumaker, Sheldon of Louisiana, Slocum, Starkweather, Tanner, Wallace, Wells, Wheeler, Wilson of Minnesota, Wood—80.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Amaler, Armstrong, Asper, Atwood, Bailey, Beaman, Beatty, Blair, Boles, Brooks of Massachusetts, Buffinton, Burchard, Buto, Butler of Massachusetts, Cake, Clarke of Kansas, Coburn, Cooke, Conger, Creba, Cullom, Degener, Dickinson, Donley, Dox, Duval, Dyer, Fisher, Garfield, Getz, Gfillian, Haldeman, Hamill, Hawkins, Hawley, Hay, Hays, Hefin, Hill, Hoar, Hooper, Ingersoll, Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Kerr, Knott, Lawrence, Lewis, Logan, Loughridge, Marshall, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, McNeely, Mercur, Milnes, Moore of Ohio, Moore of Illinois, Moore of New-Jersey, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Myers, Negley, Newsham, Niblack, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Packer, Paine, Peck, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Randall, Ridgway, Schenck, Scofield, Sherrod, Smith of Ohio, Smith of Oregon, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Vermont, Smyth of Iowa, Stiles, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Strodes, Strickland, Strong, Swann, Sweeny, Taylor, Tillman, Townsend, Tyner, Upson, Voorhees, Ward, Washburne of Massachusetts, Welker, Whitmore, Wilkinson, Williams, Winans, Witcher, Woodward—111.

This vote, according to the rule, was a rejection of the bill.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to reconsider the vote, so as to have the bill recommitted.

Mr. ALLISON moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost, yeas 72, nays 92, and the vote was reconsidered.

Mr. MAYNARD then moved to recommit the bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York—With power to report at any time?

SEVERAL MEMBERS—No, no.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked that that killed the bill for this session.

SEVERAL MEMBERS—That is what we mean to do.

Mr. RANDALL suggested that it was killed already.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived.

The bill was then recommitted to the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce.

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The House then, at 2½ o'clock, resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxation, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN to strike out the proviso exempting rectifiers and authorized distillers who purify or refine distilled spirits of their own production in the course of original distillation. Mr. LOGAN withdrew the amendment.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL the designation of what constitutes wholesale liquor-dealers was amended by increasing the minimum from a quart to a gallon. In the course of a discussion on the whisky question Mr. MARSHALL intimated that the machinery for collecting the tax was so much improved that there might be a proposition made and entertained to increase the present rate of taxation; and Mr. CULLOM argued that instead of this bill reducing taxation thirty-three millions we should have a reduction of at least seventy-five millions, as there was no prospect of reducing the tariff.

Mr. SCHENCK threw upon the low tariff men, including Mr. CULLOM, the responsibility for the failure of the Tariff bill, and said that if the majority of those desiring to lower the tariff had stuck by the Committee of Ways and Means, that bill would have had before this time the sanction of the House, and would have gone to the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, said that he had not intended to lay the Tariff bill aside until the gentleman (Mr. SCHENCK) had told the House and the country that he had no hope of passing it this session, and he had hoped that the gentleman would then bring in a short bill making a reduction of the tariff. He had also hoped to have a short Internal Revenue bill reported. He would now tell that gentleman that he could not get through the House the pending long bill, any more than the Tariff bill, and its consideration was only so much time thrown away. He had hoped to see the income tax abolished. He intended to ask the House to instruct the Committee on Ways and Means to report a short bill for the reduction of internal taxes and of tax-gatherers and officials, and for the abolition of inquisitions into men's business. The people did not care so much about the amount they paid as about the manner in which they had to pay it. They did not want to be inquired of as to what they had for breakfast and for dinner, and what they were going to have for supper.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had often heard this talk about small bills, but no man could spend any considerable time in studying the revenue system without finding out that it was contradictory and incongruous, and that if any part of it was interfered with, provision must be made for other parts in consequence of those changes. This bill was desired by the Department. It was true that there were some eighty-six pages in it, but the delay had not been occasioned half as much by the length of the bill as by speeches and interruptions. Referring to an allusion by Mr. BUTLER to Senator SHERMAN'S bill, Mr. SCHENCK said that the gentleman spoke unadvisedly about it. The Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee had introduced a bill indicating what taxes he wished dropped, including much of what the pending bill provided, and having had it printed, and made a speech upon it, wound up by saying that he did not desire any action on it until the House bill was disposed of; so that instead of antagonizing with the House the Senate was waiting for the House bill.

Mr. CULLOM—Does not the gentleman know that the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee proposes to substitute his bill for this?

Mr. SCHENCK—I do not so understand it.

Mr. CULLOM—I do.

Mr. SCHENCK—Then you are mistaken.

Mr. MYERS declared himself opposed to the income tax, and in favor of taxing distilleries according to their capacity, but admitted that the pending bill did not admit amendments for those purposes to be offered.

After further discussion by Messrs. JUDD, MYERS and ADAMS, Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the first section. The previous question was seconded, cutting off all further amendments, and the House proceeded to consider the second section, which permits the purchase by, or for the use of, the United States, any articles free of tax.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, and after argument, the section was struck out.

The third and fourth sections, in reference to special taxes, were passed with a few verbal amendments.

The fifth section makes provision for the punishment of persons subject to special taxes who refuse to exhibit the receipt for the payment of the tax.

On motion of Mr. HOAR these provisions were struck out and the following substituted:

"Shall be subject to the same penalty as if the tax were unpaid."

The sixth section was passed without amendment.

The seventh section was, on motion of Mr. ELA, amended by inserting the following:

"And any person who shall sell out his business may transfer his special tax receipt to his successor, who may continue the business without payment of an additional tax."

Sections 8, 9 and 10 were passed with a few verbal amendments.

Mr. COX moved to strike out section 11, taxing passports, which was negatived.

The House progressed with the bill as far as section 16, page 41, without adopting any important amendment.

COMMITTEE TO VISIT WEST POINT.

The Speaker appointed as a Committee to visit West Point Messrs. LOGAN, SCHENCK and SLOCUM.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

An Argument for Mr. Murphy as Collecter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe a leading editorial in the TIMES of today, the argument of which is that the appointment of THOMAS MURPHY as Collector of the Port will be no improvement on Mr. GRINNELL. Politically speaking, you are mistaken. The advantage of this change to the Republican Party is manifest. It will be admitted on all hands the Roman Catholic vote of this county is Democratic. And why? Mainly because of the bestowal of the patronage of the Democratic Party upon Roman Catholics. It is generally understood that Mr. MURPHY is a zealous and enthusiastic Roman Catholic. This Church regard him as one of its main supports in this City. Make Mr. MURPHY Collector of this Port, and let him bestow his fifteen hundred offices on fifteen hundred Roman Catholics, and it adds just so many votes to the Republican Party. It is an opportunity for a solid gain, where every office can be made to tell. Then urge the appointment of MURPHY by all means, if you would add to your party vote.

A REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1870.

Blasphemy Rebuked—A Just Punishment.

CHARLES R. THOMAS was arraigned on an indictment charging him with grand larceny, before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. It appeared that the accused met an errand-boy, named HENRY SCHILLER, of No. 87 Prince-street, on Broadway, while the latter was carrying two boxes of lace collars, of the value of $142, to a customer. He offered the boy a small sum of money to take a letter for him to a place in the vicinity, saying that he would hold his goods while he was gone. After the boy had got out of sight he decamped with the laces. He was convicted, after which, on being asked what he had say, he claimed that he was innocent, adding, "I hope Christ may paralyze me before I leave this Court if I took those things." The Recorder remarked that if he at any previous time had a doubt of the prisoner's guilt it was now entirely removed. He sent him to State Prison for three years and six months.

Fenian Meeting in Orange.

From the movements of the Fenians in New-Jersey, it seems to be evident that some demonstration is yet to be made to revive the hopes of the brotherhood. On Monday night a meeting of Irish citizens was held in Holey's Hall, Orange, which was attended by a numerous assemblage. Mr. PATRICK MALAQUE was elected President, with Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary. Addresses were made by Messrs. JOHN RYAN, ROBERT P. BURKE, and HUGH MURRAY, and the faithful were urged to stand by their friends in Canada. Fourteen men stepped forward at the conclusion of the addresses and enrolled themselves as volunteers for the front amid loud cheering. A considerable amount of money was subscribed to aid the cause.

The United Presbyterian Sabbath-School Teachers' Association.

The United Presbyterian Sabbath-school Association of New-York and vicinity held its regular weekly meeting last evening in the Seventh-avenue United Presbyterian Church. Mr. B. F. JACOBS, of the Illinois Association, addressed the meeting. He was pleased, he said, to see God's word distributed in the pews. In the West, where he came from, it is a rare thing to see a dozen Bibles in a church. The truth was the word of God had been in a great degree practically left out of our calculations. And when the word is read, it is much more read than studied. It was by no means certain that the interpretation given to a text of Scripture by the commentators, and handed down to us by our fathers, is the proper interpretation. Each text may have a particular and peculiar interpretation for each individual, interpreted to each soul by Christ himself, when studied in the spirit of Christ. He commented on the fifteenth chapter of John, urging all to devotion in the work of Sabbath-school teaching, that the wicked must be won to Christ, not driven. A child, or a man or woman, can be driven but one way, that is to the devil. If they would be brought to Christ, they must be won there by the power of love, and by love alone. He urged, also, the necessity of each teacher abiding in Christ, so that they may be in a position to lead others to the faith, for it would be impossible for any one to lift another to a higher plane than that which they themselves occupied. Mr. JACOBS' remarks were listened to with deep attention, and after some further exercises the meeting adjourned.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Fifth Day's Session—Adoption of the Report on Covenanting—Statistics of the Church, &c.

The session of the Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church was continued in the church in Twenty-eighth-street yesterday. At the opening of the forenoon session Rev. Dr. CLARK, of Nova Scotia, who called on his way home from the Synod lately in session in Cincinnati, tendered the congratulations of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church (New School) to the Synod in session here. He urged the necessity of watchfulness in view of the present condition of the world—the corruption of politicians, the artful scheming of the Romish Church, and of its imitators, the Ritualists. He hoped to see the day when there would be a union of the "old" and "new" Reformed Presbyterian Church.

The Committee on Traveling Fund made a report which gave rise to considerable discussion, and was finally returned to the Committee with instructions.

The consideration of the report on covenanting was then resumed, and several additional amendments were proposed and discussed. The report was finally agreed upon and unanimously adopted by the Synod.

It was ordered that the above confession and bond of covenant be sent down as an overture to the various Presbyteries in the United States, viz., the Presbyteries of New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Rochester, the Lakes, Ohio, Illinois and Iowa, to be by them accepted or rejected.

There have been several attempts to revise the Old School bond of covenant by the Reformed Presbyterians of the United States, but hitherto they have all failed, for the reason that forms of covenant agreed upon by the Synods have failed to receive the acceptance and indorsement of the Presbyteries. It is believed that the covenant now agreed upon will meet the approbation of a majority of the Presbyteries, and thus become the rule of faith and conduct of the American Reformed Presbyterians.

STATISTICS OF THE DENOMINATION.

The Committee on Statistics, at the afternoon session, made the following report of the statistics of the Presbyterian Church represented in this Synod, comprising all the Presbyteries in the United States:

Congregations, 86; Ministers, 84; Elders, 369; Deacons, 268; families, 3,050; communicants, 8,304; baptisms, 478; total increase during the year, 708; decrease, 599; total contributions by the Church for religious purposes during the year, $147,181 68.

In the evening, the Synod attended a temperance meeting in the Twenty-eighth-street Church, held under the auspices of the temperance association of the Church in Eleventh-street.

A Politician's Punishment—Comments of Recorder Hackett in the McGrath Case.

Among the criminals before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was STEPHEN MCGRATH, a well-known First Ward politician, who knocked a girl named MATTIE ALON down into a cellar on Broadway, near the Battery, on the 1st of May, after which he committed an indecent assault on her. The accused, on being arrested, was taken before Judge HOGAN at the Tombs, but was subsequently discharged, the girl withdrawing the complaint. The District-Attorney, however, caused an indictment for assault and battery to be found against MCGRATH, to which the latter pleaded guilty a short time ago.

Recorder HACKETT, in passing judgment, said:

"The complainant in this case, of her own accord, first preferred the charge against the prisoner. She made it, believing it was just. She then acted of her own free will. Her complaint caused the arrest of the prisoner. If her first story was true he was attempting an outrage, amounting to (practically considered) an attempt to commit a rape. He was accordingly arrested, and both complainant and prisoner attended before the Magistrate, where, by some means, either of persuasion or threats, or both, and certainly of a reward of money, she withdrew her complaint. The outrage, whether great or small, did not lapse into a mere private case between the parties, but by reason of public report acquired publicity. The public mind became alive to these considerations: 1. That a woman made a complaint. 2. That it caused an arrest. 3. That the Magistrate allowed it to be withdrawn. 4. That money was paid, and improperly, to accomplish a condemnation of the charge. The question of immunity became a theme necessarily with the prisoner's associates. The question of example became discussed in the community. Public authorities deemed it advisable to prosecute. A Grand Jury heard the woman's story. She was alone with that tribunal where she might speak freely and voluntarily, and without compulsion. She must have so spoken or the Grand Jury would not have indicted. They did, however, indict, which was the voice of twelve men. If she did tell her story of compensation, then notwithstanding her story of compensation they indicted, which is a view still stronger for the people. You, MCGRATH, were arraigned upon the indictment thus found. Upon the trial, and without evidence given in your behalf, you admitted the offense as charged. Now, what do you offer in mitigation of sentence? Not evidence of previous good character, and your omission in this respect must be taken against you; but you endeavor to show that the complainant was at the time of the commission of the offense a covert prostitute, and, further, you show that the Magistrate dismissed the charge, with the complainant's consent. So much for the relation of parties to one another; how do they stand before the public? To condone this offense from the Bench will be: First, to give premium to crime; second, to give immunity to a bad man; third, to set a bad example to his associates; fourth, to invert public injunctions into quasi private suits. Where the law allows settlements it contemplates intelligent discretion. The Magistrate must consent, and consent being necessary, denial is proper and discretionary. It is then *ex priori* that even when parties consent in such cases a Magistrate may deny. Hence the law contemplates cases in which the Magistrate may protect the public and even the weak and unwary private party against the public consequences or the private insufficiency of the settlement. The more abandoned a woman is the greater the crime (when confessed) of ass

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was large, and although all the sales expected did not take place, and some disappointment was manifested, considerable interest was shown in the transactions made. The most important sale of the day was effected by ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, consisting of the valuable lot, 61x100, with buildings thereon, on the east side of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, known as the Rutgers Female College. The property was disposed of by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of GRACE NATHAN, referee, and was struck off to JAMES P. PIERCE for $117,000. The price was a large one notwithstanding the intrinsic value of the lot, and the sale was considered a most successful one.

JAMES M. MILLER sold a two-story frame house and four lots of ground in Brooklyn. The house and two of the lots were on Marion-street, between Stuyvesant and Reid avenues, and the other two lots were on Chauncey-street, adjoining the former in the rear. Each lot was 25x100. They were sold together and brought $7,800.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold the residence of the late Capt. F. A. DE PEYSTER, together with two acres of ground, located on Bard-avenue, New-Brighton, S. I., for $13,500. The remaining three acres of land belonging to the estate were not sold, as the bids would not justify the sale. The six years' lease of the house and lot on Clinton-place, also offered by Messrs. LUDLOW, was in the same condition, and it was therefore withdrawn.

The sale of the Lorillard estate at Fordham, Westchester County, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., was postponed for four weeks, until Wednesday, June 29, for the reason, as was stated by the auctioneer, that some corrections had to be made in the surveys, and in laying out streets. Some errors having been made in the survey already taken, it is necessary to again go over the ground, and so settle the boundaries, that the titles conveyed by the deeds given at the sale may be perfect. Mr. BLEECKER, however, sold eight lots of Fordham property, on Fir-street, each 25x100, not belonging to this estate, for $375 each. Today, at the Exchange, the Dykeman sale takes place, and from the interest evinced in the disposition of this valuable property, the attendance will undoubtedly be unusually large.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By Roberts & McGuire.

Lot with buildings thereon, e. s. 5th-av., 73.3 ft. n. of 41st-st., 1, 51x100 ..... $117,000

BROOKLYN.

By James M. Miller.

Two-story frame h. and 2 lots, each 25x100, 575 ft. e. Stuyvesant-av., 2 of the lots n. s. Marion-st., and 2 lots s. s. Chauncey-st., adjoining, in rear. $7,800

FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

8 lots on Fir-st., each 25x100, $375 epiece $30,000

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

House, barn and plot of ground, 2 acres, Bard-ave., plot 288.11x328x263.10x332.11 ..... $13,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Catharine-st., w. s., lot No. 214, Rutger's map, 24.6x100 ..... $14,500
Division-st., n. s., Nos. 32 and 34, 27x120 15,500
Elm-st., e. s., 134.10 ft. n. of Broome-st., 16.8x60 6,810
Grove and Bedford sts., n. w. corner, 22.6x59 8,955
Marion-st., w. s., 131.3 ft. n. of Broome-st., 17.6x52 5,350
Mercer-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 25x100 120,000
Mercer-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 50x55 .....
Mott and Park sts., s. w. corner, 52.8x85.10x55.7 x87.1 ..... nom.
Mott-st., w. s., 27.8 ft. s. of Park-st., 25x87.1 8,450
Park and Mott sts., s. w. corner, 27.5x87.6 13,900
Roosevelt-st., e. s., No. 54, 25x100 6,725
17th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92 3,500
19th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 10th-av., 18.9x91.11, May, 1867 3,000
Same property 5,000
34th-st., 310 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9 2,000
Same property 20,000
46th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x100.6 2,000
Same property 5,000
50th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av. 18.9x100.5 14,400
50th-st., n. s., 2.5 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100.5 28,000
53d-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5 3,500
58th-st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 50x100.5 25,000
59th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x100, 1-6 part .....
11th-av. and 60th-st., s. w. corner, 106.4x100, 1-6 part ..... } 2,000
61st-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x100.5 .....
11th-av., e. s., 40.5 ft. s. of 54th-st., 20x72 .....
11th-av., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 11th-av., 20x100.4 .....
63d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x105 14,000
79th-st., s. s., 145.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.6x102.2 16,000
85th-st., n. s., 219 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2 2,275
104th-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x100.11, March, 1853 139
118th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.10 3,000
118th-st., s. s., 108 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15x100.10 2,500
119th-st., s. s., 402.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.1x100.11, h. and l. 4,900
135th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th-av., 10x199.10 .....
134th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 5th-av., 10x199.10 2,000
3d-av. and 46th-st., s. e. corner, 50.6x95, h. and l. 39,000
3d-av., e. s., 255 ft. s. of 119th-st., 25x100 14,900
7th-av. and 134th-st., n. e. corner, 99.11x125 20,500
9th-av., 80 ft. e. of, and 43d-st., 75.2 ft. n. of, rear, 25x20 1,700

Leases Recorded.

Pitt-st., No. 94, 2 years, per year $680
Leonard-st., No. 113, basement, 5 years, per year 1,500
Leonard-st., Nos. 113 and 115, 13 years; 3 years, per year, $5,000; 5 years, per year, $6,000; 5 years, per year 7,000
25th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 1st-av., coal-yard, 5 years, per year 1,000
3d-av., w. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 62d-st., store and basement, per year 900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bennett and Baltic sts., s. w. corner, 50x100 ..... $750
Grove-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Railroad-av., 25x100. } 500
Grove-st. and Railroad-av., s. w. corner, 100x50. }
Dikeman and Dwight sts., n. w. corner, 90x200. } assign-
Dwight-st., w. s., 20 ft. n. of Wolcott-st., 20x80 ..... } ee's
Dwight-st., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Wolcott-st., 40x80. } sale. 2,955
Leonard-st., e. s., 21 ft. n. of Jackson-st., 18x80, h. and l. 2,000
Morrell-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Marshall-st., 25x14.11 x29.6x30.6 225
Oakland-st., e. s., 250 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100 4,500
Orange-st., s. s., 100.4 ft. w. of Henry-st., 25.3x101.3, h. and l. 5,900
Partition-st., s. s., 133.9 ft. w. of Conover-st., 16.8x100, h. and l., assignee's sale 2,600
Sands-st., n. s., bet. Jay and Bridge sts., (No. 107,) 25x100 5,500
White-st., n. s., 379.2 ft. e. of Brooklyn and Cooney Island Plank-road, 50x125 400
84th-st., w. s., (now called Eckford-st.,) 200 ft. of Meserole-av., 25x100 5,000
28th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100 550
36th-st., s. w. s., 310 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.2 800
Fayette-st., w. s., 215 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 20x100, h. and l., foreclosed 8,550
Yates-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 16.8x80 3,600

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Southfield.

Oakwood-av., P. H. Holt's, 87.6x200 ..... $4,000
Same property 4,640
Amos-st., near Vanderbilt Landing, 25x85.3 600

Westfield.

Amboy Ferry to Quarantine Road, J. G. Sequine's, 162.6x186.3x63x156 ..... $600

New-Brighton.

South-st. and Thompkins-av., s. e. corner, 1,529 x80x1,800x490x330x575, extending into New-York Bay $10,000
Richmond-terrace, 150 ft. n. e. of Jersey-st., 50x240.3 6,000
Lane dividing Castleton and Northfield, Failganer's, 1½ acres 1,000

Tottenville.

Totter-st., w. s., A. C. Lyon's, 192x60x191.8x56.4.. $1,200

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

East Chester.

4th-av., e. s., lot No. 504 Central Mount Vernon, 50x100 ..... $380

Greenburg.

Turnpike road, w. s., adjoining E. J. Brown's, 5½ acres $40,000
Lot No. 18, Jas. Ball's property, 25x85 500

Mount Pleasant.

Pocantico-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of Broadway, 35x120 $400

Rye.

Jno. A. Dix's property, 26 acres $3,000

West Farms.

Laurel and Bronx avs., n. e. cor., 110x140 ..... $500
Bridge-st., w. s., adjoining H. R. R., 155x245 .. } 1,500
Park-av., n. e. s., adjoining Railroad-av., 125x 285 ..... }

Yonkers.

Hudson-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Gold-st., 87x100 ..... $4,800

Yorktown.

Ira B. Purdy's farm, about 111 acres $20,000
Pines Bridge to Croton Valley road, adjoining J. Palmer's, 101 acres 20,000
S. A. Clark's farm, 144 acres 25,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Belmont-av., e. s., 450 ft. s. of Montgomery-st., 50 x100 ..... $800
Court-st., s. s., 83.6 ft. w. of Broad-st., fronting on Court, Broad and Hill sts., 76.6x74.4x43x80.6x 198.4x79.6x100x34.6x85 70,000
Orleans-st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Warren-st., 25x80.. 1,150
Plane-st., e. s., 16 ft. s. of Sayers' property, 16.9x 51.6 800
Pennsylvania and Astor sts., corner of, 80x100.. 1,775
Wright-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Halstead-av., 33x100 1,000

Jersey City.

South 20-st., w. s., W. R. Daly's lot, 80x100 ..... $1,500
Palisade-av., e. s., J. A. Hechen's lot, 25x100 .. 2,400
Clinton-av., w. s., W. E. Benjamin's property, 100x124 12,000
Bright-st., n. s., 162 ft. e. of Barrow-st., 12.6 x 105 2,700
Beach-st., s. s., H. Creasey's lot, 25x100 3,500

Kearney.

Union-st., s. e. s., 200 ft. n. of Rose-st., 75x100.... $270
Latham-st., n. s., 125 ft. from 4th-st., 25x100 275

Union.

Gardner-st., n. s., Louis Becker's lot, 25x100 ..... $237

Greenville.

Wilkinson-av., n. s., E. C. Bramhal's lots, 50x100 $2,000
Walker-av., s. s., lot No. 1, block No. 1, map of Woodlawn 280

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ONE BLOCK of ground at Harlem, at foot of 122d-st., between Avenue A and the Harlem River, with large fire-proof buildings and water front on Harlem River. The property is particularly desirable for manufacturing purposes on a very large scale, having boilers, engine and shafting with extensive wharf accommodations where vessels can load and unload. Will be sold on favorable terms or leased for five years. Apply to JOSIAH MACY'S SONS, 159 and 161 Front-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$1,500—FOR SALE—THREE-STORY English-basement brick house, No. 339 East 118th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.; price $7,500, $4,000 on mortgage. Apply to owner, corner of 114th-st. and 1st-av. Also, desirable store and tenement property, No. 1,911 2d-av., near 103d-st.; price, $12,500, part on mortgage. Apply to owner on premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY ATTIC and basement house, with two-story extension; all the improvements; ground, 27 feet 6 inches by 100, on Pulaski-st., south side; first house from Marcy-av., Brooklyn, Long Island; terms easy. De Kalb-avenue cars pass the street. Enquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT, AND VERY CHEAP—Two most beautiful COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with ALL City conveniences—gas, water, bath-rooms, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; fine plots of ground; high and very healthful location; accessible from up town or down town in forty-five or fifty minutes nineteen times a day each way, between 5 A. M. and midnight, by the best railway and cars in the country. GO and SEE the houses. Particulars of ALBERT COGSWELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, L. I.—The property embraces the family residence and out-buildings, and about fifty lots of ground in one plot, all under a high degree of cultivation. The improvements consist of large dwelling-house, stable, with stalls for six horses, cow-house, gardener's-house, greenhouse and grapery, tool-house, wells, cisterns, extensive stone walls, fencing, walks, &c., all in the best order.

The place is stocked with choice varieties of fruit-trees in full and vigorous bearing, and with ornamental trees and flowering shrubs in great profusion, all of old and vigorous growth.

The place being on high ground in the midst of the village, is remarkably healthy, and in every respect one of the most desirable places of residence on Long Island. It is rapidly advancing in value.

Any one wishing such a place will not regret a visit to examine it.

Inquire on the premises, WOOLSEY-ST., NEAR FRANKLIN-ST., Astoria, L. I., or of CHARLES A. TROWBRIDGE, No. 57 William-st.

The owner wishes to sell only on account of removal from the State.

FARM OR COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—AT LIVINGSTON, N. J.—One mile from South Orange Depot, a commodious frame dwelling with twenty acres of land, under good cultivation. The house is well built; has thirteen rooms; there is also a large carriage-house and barn; the place is finely shaded and well fruited; has also pure water, and is beautifully located. Price, $30,000. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—AN elegant double cottage containing fourteen rooms, and having all the conveniences of a first-class City residence; handsomely and completely furnished; located near Mansion House and Continental Hotel, and convenient to railroad depot; price, with furniture, $23,000; terms easy. Inquire of A. D. VAN DOREN, Long Branch, or B. F. CURTIS, No. 594 Broadway, New-York.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—HOUSE FOR SALE, completely and handsomely furnished, fronting a beautiful park; everything in the best order; gas, water and furnace; house and furniture nearly new; rare opportunity for a genteel private family desirous of escaping the high rents and expenses of city life. Price only $10,500 for the whole. Terms easy. For permits apply to FRANCIS TOMES, or S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE Oceanshore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with acres of ground attached, and unimproved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HOUSE AND furniture with four acres of land, barn, ice-house, &c., at Hempstead, L. I.; plenty of fruit; healthy, easily reached, rapidly improving in value; suitable for a business man or as an investment; terms low. Apply to C. CRUIKSHANK, 595 Canal-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, ORANGE, N. J., on mountain side, elegant, most complete place; twenty acres; highest improvements; streams, springs, fountains; large residence; stone stables, graperies, green-houses; views unsurpassed. HAMILTON & ALLEN, No. 9 Nassau, corner Pine, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT FAIRFIELD, CONN., AN elegant residence, with modern improvements, in complete order; out-buildings; six to seven acres of land well laid out; fruits, &c. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—FINE 8-room frame cottage; seven rooms, stable; grounds beautifully laid out; healthy; neighborhood first-class; price $3,800; terms easy. One near above of nine rooms, $4,800. B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY-SEAT ON THE Hudson River, at Hyde Park; about 120 acres of land, half a mile river-front; lodge, billiard-house, brick stable, &c. For particulars apply to WINANS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 91 Cedar-st.

YONKERS PROPERTY FOR SALE or exchange; furnished and unfurnished houses to let. J. YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLing-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will be rented to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE E. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON.—TO RENT, furnished, for season or year, a comfortable, first-class house, just put in complete order; ten rooms beside kitchen offices; nearly two acres of shaded grounds and garden, with stabling for three horses. Or a site of two acres of the most eligible ground in Irvington, both for location and view, adjoining the above, for sale, with a long lease of the above premises. Apply at No. 40 West 38th-st.

TO RENT—PARTLY FURNISHED, THE country-seat formerly occupied by Cornelius Lawrence, Esq., at Manhattan Heights; frame mansion, with gas, water, bath, &c.; modern improvements; brick stable, five stalls, and box-stall; barns and out-buildings; ten acres of land; fruit, vegetables, flowers, &c., in abundance; possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT READING, CONN., FRAME house, 2½ stories, 56x32, very desirable location; fine view of Long Island Sound; two acres of ground, shade, garden and fruit in variety; $250 per annum, or furnished at $50 per month for summer season. Apply to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE AT SPUYTEN Duyvil, neatly furnished, nine rooms, with bath, furnace, and all modern improvements; pasture for cow, with carriage-house and stable, with stalls for four horses; $1,200 to May 1, 1871; immediate possession. Inquire at office Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, SOUTH shore, on elevated land, an elegant mansion-house, fully furnished; grounds and out-buildings.

ALSO,

Adjoining above, a very handsome cottage, fully furnished. Apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE, AN elegant and roomy stone mansion, out-buildings, lawn, &c., all complete; with thirty-five to forty acres of land, beautifully located at Lenox, Mass. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO RENT near West Point, N. Y., terms $300 for six months or the season; abundance of fruit and flowers. Address E. P. ROE, Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A HANDsomely-furnished cottage; nine rooms; pleasantly located; immediate possession; will be let for the Summer or year. Apply to H. HARRIS & CO., real estate agents, adjoining depot, Montclair, N. J.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, ON A SIDE street near Union-square, a fine, four-story full-sized brown-stone English-basement house, especially adapted for a professional gentleman. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THREE MONTHS, ON THE Hudson, only thirty minutes from the City, first-class house in all respects, fully furnished; horses and carriages, if preferred.

EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE HOUSE, with lawn, garden, stables, &c., on Central Park-av., near Woodlawn Depot, Harlem Railroad, twelve miles from 26th-st. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO RENT, IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—BY a gentleman going abroad, a well-furnished house, suitable for a small family; rent moderate, to a responsible tenant. Apply personally or by letter to JOHN SAWYER, No. 7 Lafayette-st., Elizabeth.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—SEVERAL LOW-PRICED houses immediately, between Madison and Sixth avs. and from 40th to 50th sts. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4,
AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
Positive sale, by order of Messrs. Danold and Bogert, of
SIXTY VILLA PLOTS
AT
PASSAIC VILLAGE.

These lots are handsomely situated on very high ground, on both sides of Bloomfield-av., with flagged walks to the Erie Railway Station, within walking distance of the Paterson and Newark Railroad station, and within TWO MINUTES' WALK of the DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

The famous Passaic County Mineral Spring is but five minutes' walk from the property.

$70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.

In consequence of an unexpected delay in the completion of the bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, over the Passaic River, it will be impossible to run a train over that road on the day of sale. Arrangements have been made, however, with the Erie Railway Company, by which parties wishing to attend the sale will be taken to Passaic by that road.

Collation on the arrival of the train.

For maps, passes and full particulars, apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

By order of WILLIAM M. TWEED, Esq., Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the City of New-York, all buildings and parts of buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, appointed by the Supreme Court, for the widening and extension of Laurens-st., from Canal-st. to Waverley-place, in the City of New-York.

Which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

MONDAY, JUNE 6,
AT 12 M. ON THE PREMISES,
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SALE OF THE SEASON.

90 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS
ON
DUNDEE LAKE,
PASSAIC, N. J.,

within seven minutes' walk of station, and only forty minutes from New-York by the Erie Railroad, with seventeen trains daily.

This property is absolutely unexceptionable. Extensive views, splendid drives, and fine fishing, boating and bathing in the lake.

There will also be offered a neat cottage containing eight rooms, one acre of land with stable.

Free tickets by the 10½ train.

Liberal collation before the sale.

Should the day prove stormy the sale will take place on the 9th inst. at the same hour.

Maps and passes can be had of the auctioneers.

NO. 6 PINE-ST.

B. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly

ONE HUNDRED ACRES,
IN UPWARD OF
1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY,

HARLEM RIVER, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 206TH TO 211TH STS., inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of

THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.

This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.

IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.

There is no better place to make investments.

The rapid growth of the City makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.

Sale positive; title indisputable; sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late.

For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st., or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for Executors, No. 133 Nassau-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.—TUESDAY, June 7, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 11, Broadway, New-York City, positive sale of a DWELLING AND EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, pleasantly located at Bloomfield, Montclair, N. J., offering opportunity for a desirable investment. This property is most beautifully situated, one and a half miles from the Bloomfield Station, on the Paterson road, extending nearly across to and connected by an avenue with the Telegraph road, bringing it within three-quarters of a mile of the Montclair Station. The ground is high, commanding extensive views, and is sufficiently calculated for villa sites, and a contemplated avenue is proposed and surveyed, crossing it at the highest point. The dwelling is Gothic in style, is in good order, and contains eleven rooms. Possession given immediately. The land is partially planted, &c., and has abundance of fruit, also a living stream upon it. For further particulars, and for visiting the property, apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., Montclair, N. J.; MOORE & PIERSON, Bloomfield, N. J.; A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF REAL ESTATE AND DEBTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Richard Warren, Assignee, of the following property, for the benefit of creditors of a bankrupt estate, all the right, title and interest which Richard Lathrop has in and to the following pieces of property:

41 5-100 acres of land, in Franklin County, Kansas, part of the Ottawa Reservation, north-east quarter of north-west quarter section No. 2, township No. 17, south of range No. 19, east.

Land and buildings in the VIIth Ward of Brooklyn, N. Y., Nos. 282, 284 and 286, on a certain map on file in Register's office of Kings County, New-York, entitled map of valuable property situated in the VIIth Ward of the City of Brooklyn, lately belonging to John Cullman, Esq., said property being situated on Franklin-av. and Skillman-st., near Myrtle-av., and the same held by deed recorded Liber No. 628, page No. 270, April 30, 1864. An execution has been issued, and is in the hands of the Sheriff of Kings County, who has levied upon the property for $15,000, besides interest and cost, about Feb. 21, 1868.

The following notes of hand:

J. S. Kalloch, of Lawrence, Kan., Nov. 23, 1869, due May 23, 1870, $1,461 55.

Jacob Smith, of New-York, May 29, 1866, thirty days, $147 40.

W. R. Starkweather, of New-York, July 1, 1862, sixty days, $1,000.

W. R. Starkweather, of New-York, Nov. 15, 1862, on demand, $230.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, balance due $3,500, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $3,500, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $1,750, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $2,500, and protest $1 13.

P. P. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $6,000, and protest $1 13.

P. B. Roberts, of New-York, June 3, 1868, ninety days, $4,250, and protest $1 13.

A claim against D. M. Somers, of Brooklyn, for $125.

A claim against J. S. Kalloch and A. S. Lathrop, of Kansas, for $500.

A claim against the French Self-fastening Button Company, New-York City, of $500.

A claim against Charles Jones for $248 83, June 16, 1866.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING ESTATE,

situated in Kentucky: Henry A. Warren and wife to Benjamin Loder, about 2,500 acres, granted in Bevan County, Kentucky, deed recorded in deed book No. 1, page 586.

Samuel P. Chase to Benjamin Loder, an undivided quarter of 5,000 acres, (or 1,250 acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, page 589.

Augustus J. Brown and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided half of 5,000 acres, (or 2,500 acres,) recorded in deed book No. —, page —.

Augustus J. Brown and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided 1-16th of 5,000 acres, (or 312½ acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, Page 594.

George H. Crowell and wife to Benjamin Loder, an undivided 3-16ths of 5,000 acres, (or 937½ acres,) recorded in deed book No. 1, page 591.

Thirteen lots (24x100 feet each) of land in Greenbush, N. Y., known as the Loder lots, by deed from Crowell and wife to Benjamin Loder, recorded in Rensselaer County Clerk's office in book of deeds No. 122, page 381.

The deeds for all the above property may be examined at the office of RICHARD WARREN, assignee. Terms of sale cash.

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AT AUCTION.—By order of Richard Warren, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Clark, West & Co., and Henry E. Clark, of the City, County, and State of New-York, there will be sold at public auction, at the office of J. P. Foster, in the City of Des Moines, and the County of Polk, in the State of Iowa, on the 8th day of June, A. D., 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-described Iowa lands, viz.:

IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY.

Part of Section.	Sec.	Town'p.	Range.	Acres.
E. hf. of n. w. qr.	4	88	11	46 85-100
E. hf. of n. w. qr.	4	88	11	40
N. W. qr. of s. w. qr.	9	88	11	40
S. W. qr. of s. e.	10	88	11	40
E. hf. of s. w.	10	88	11	80
S. E. qr. of s. w. qr.	10	88	11	40
W. hf. of s. w.	10	88	11	80
N. w. of n. e.	10	88	11	40
N. W. qr. of n. w. qr.	11	88	11	40
W. hf. of s. w. qr.	15	88	11	80
E. hf. of s. w.	17	88	11	80
N. hf. of n. w. qr.	21	88	11	80
W. hf. of n. w.	33	88	11	80

IN DELAWARE COUNTY.

East half section 30, township 88, range 6—320 acres.

IN CLAYTON COUNTY.

North-west quarter of north-west quarter of section 24, township 92, range 5—40 acres.

North-east quarter of section 26, township 92, range 5—160 acres.

IN BREMER COUNTY.

North-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 4, township 93, range 12—40 acres.

North-east quarter of south-west quarter of section 29, township 92, range 11—40 acres.

The above-described lands will be sold in small tracts for the purpose of giving residents an opportunity of buying such tracts as they may wish to secure.

The terms of sale will be: One-fourth of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on delivery of the deed, and within fifteen days from the day of sale.

The deed will be made by Richard Warren, assignee in bankruptcy, and the title is believed to be perfect in fee-simple in the bankrupts, and the deed will convey all the bankrupts' interest. The assignment of the bankrupts is duly recorded in the several counties where the lands are situated.

For more minute information relative to the lands, apply to J. P. FOSTER, or to the auctioneers in Des Moines.

This being a positive sale, it affords a rare opportunity to make desirable purchases.

LUKE & MAHANNA, Auctioneers.

MAY 9, 1870.
For further particulars apply to
RICHARD WARREN, No. 315 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—SECOND BUILDING FROM Broadway; will be ready about the 15th of July. A fine new corner store on first floor, about 27 by 56 feet, with iron front and plate-glass windows. Also the second floor, 27 by 137 feet, together or separately; steam power if required. Apply to NICOL & DAVIDSON, No. 686 Broadway.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, secured by a first mortgage on 205 miles of road, from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. The balance, thirty-five miles, is being rapidly constructed, is nearly all graded, and UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED DURING THE PRESENT MONTH.

There are thirty-six depots on the line, LOCATED IN CITIES AND TOWNS THAT CONTAIN, IN THE AGGREGATE, A POPULATION OF ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND, averaging over 920 to each square mile, within a radius of half a mile of the track; and WITHIN TWENTY MILES OF THE TRACK THERE IS A POPULATION OF ABOUT SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

It passes through the counties of Marion, Hendricks, Montgomery, Fountain, Warren and Vermillion, in the State of Indiana, and Vermillion, Champaign, De Witt, Piatt, McLean and Tazewell Counties, in Illinois, on the line of the old emigrant State road, which was laid out in the best portion of those States before the time of railroads, was then the main line of Western travel, and consequently became more thickly settled than other sections of the West, as the numerous cities, large villages, and products of these counties demonstrate.

Besides the large agricultural productions of this section the manufacturing interest is very extensive in the large towns, and is rapidly increasing.

The coal-mines at Danville on this line are extensively and profitably worked, and FURNISH BUSINESS FOR OVER THREE HUNDRED COAL CARS on this line at present, and MORE THAN TWICE THAT NUMBER WILL BE REQUIRED to carry coal on completion of the remaining link.

From the present earnings on 170 miles it is safe to assume that the LOCAL BUSINESS ALONE WILL BE AMPLE NOT ONLY TO PAY THE BONDED DEBT, BUT LARGE DIVIDENDS ON THE STOCK.

In addition to the population and wealth of the country, and all that is necessary to support a first-class road and make it a profitable investment through local traffic, it forms a grand central trunk line FOR THROUGH BUSINESS, NOT SURPASSED BY ANY ROAD OF EQUAL LENGTH IN THE WEST.

At Indianapolis it connects by main lines with the cities of Columbus, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Cincinnati—and with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Chesapeake and Ohio, and other important railroad lines. At Pekin, the western terminus, connections are made with Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Burlington and Omaha. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Road, which runs north-west 600 miles to Fort Dodge, Iowa. A very large business will be done with this line. At Danville it connects by rail with Toledo on Lake Erie. A map will show all these to be very important connections in making through lines over this route.

THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES, which must necessarily be doubled

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednes., June 1 | Abyssinia, Thurs., June 9
Asia, Wednes., June 8 | Java, Wednesday, June 15
Nicholas, Thurs., June 2 | Tripoli, Wednes., June 15
China, Wednesday, June 8 | Calabria, Thurs., June 16
Palmyra, Wednes., June 8 | Scotia, Wednes., June 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$140, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, 1st June. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CALEDONIA.....June 1 | CAMBRIA.....June 11
INDIA.....June 4 | DALTON.....June 15
IOWA.....June 8 | ANGLIA.....June 18
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $33.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, HURMONT...SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE...SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, July 9
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, July 23
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) BREST OR HAVRE, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $145 and $75.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.....June 1, at 4 P. M.
NILOBAIDO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHITEHAY..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....July 6, at 11½ A. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....$75 and $100		Steerage.....$30	
To London.....	80 and 105	To London.....	35
To Paris.....	90 and 115	To Paris.....	38
To Halifax.....	20	To Halifax, N. S.....	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, WEWEN, Saturday, June 18, at 9 A. M.
VIRGINIA, ANDREWS, Saturday, June 25, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.
Cunard steam-ship SIBERIA on SATURDAY, June 4.
Cabin passage, gold.....$80
Steerage, currency.....30
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER,
No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$155 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JUNE 4.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.
Freight for Central America and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WISE, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5, Bowling-green, New York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, via Nassau, June 16.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, June 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DRAKEN, Thursday, June 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP
MERCEDITA,
Capt. STARKEY,
On SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.
Passage to Fernandina, $20.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 46 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 97 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
ATLANTIC, Capt. R. A. DELANOY,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 4, at 5 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continents of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 8 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL
From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner of Murray Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT PASSENGER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The ST. JOHN, DREW, and DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets to the principal cities. Office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination; also, at Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH.
Port Monmouth, Manchester, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.; for freight, 7 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:46 P. M.; for freight, 7:19 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISK, Jr. President.

99 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vestry-st. (Hudson River Railroad depot) at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hyatt, Catskill and New-Baltimore. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 20,) for SHARON SPRINGS. Fare $4 25 from New-York and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. B. MARTIN,
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 27th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT.—On and after Monday, June 1, 1870, via New-Haven, Shore Line, and Newport and Wickford Railroads and steam-boat, also by Stonington steam-boats. Passengers by this line avoid the passage round Point Judith, and reach Newport in 3 hours from New-York, connecting at Wickford with the fine steamer BOLUS, passing 12 miles across Narragansett Bay in about 45 minutes. Leave New-York and New-Haven depot, foot of 27th-st., N. R., by express train; arrive at Newport at 2½ P. M. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. by Stonington steam-boats, foot of Jay-st., N. R.; remain on board at Stonington until 7 A. M.; arrive at Newport at 9½ A. M., in connect with night express train at 5 P. M. from New-York on after July 1. Returning, connect with day express train and Stonington steam-boats. For further particulars apply at depot of New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th ave or Stonington steam-boats, Pier No. 33 N. R. Fare as low as by any other line.
THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th....11:00 A. M.	Monday, 23d....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 25th 12:00 M.	Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 26th....2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th 4:00 P. M.
Friday, 27th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 27th....6:00 A. M.
Saturday, 28th....3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 28th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 30th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 30th....7:30 A. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, at 5 o'clock, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $1. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND ROUND POINT.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 5½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamer leaves foot of Market-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3½ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37 East River daily at 5, and foot of 37th-st. at 5½ P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WAY leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR. BIRNOM'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.
Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEACH-ST., NEW-YORK, cures all diseases of a peculiar nature without exposure, trouble or change of diet. Let those who despair of getting cured elsewhere, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and they will be astonished at the speedy cures which he makes. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Forty years' successful practice.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 GOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 39 Canal-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATHAM-ST. only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.
The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:
All persons are forbidden
SECTION 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.
SEC. 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.
SEC. 3. To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.
SEC. 4. To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.
SEC. 5. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any of the buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.
SEC. 6. Or to converse with, or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.
SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided that five days' previous notice of the sale thereof shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.
The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale, by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:
For each animal other than goats and geese, two dollars, and the expense of keeping.
For each goat, four dollars, and the expense of keeping.
For geese, twenty-five cents each, and the expense of keeping.
The expense of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:
For each horse, dog or head of neat stock, fifty cents per day.
For each goat, swine or sheep, twenty cents per day.
For each goose, five cents per day.
If, within one month after the sale of any impounded animal, their former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of their sale.
SEC. 8. No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles per hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour.
SEC. 9. No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse or animal of burden go upon any part of the Central Park except upon the "drive" and other carriage and transversed roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.
SEC. 10. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the "drive" or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way. And the Superintendent may remove, or cause to be removed, any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.
SEC. 11. No hackney-coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage or vehicle.
SEC. 12. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except previously licensed by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.
SEC. 13. No omnibus or express wagon, with or without passengers, nor any cart, dray, wagon, truck or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure, soil, or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.
SEC. 14. No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language, shall be used on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.
SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor use any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.
SEC. 16. In case of an emergency, where life or property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent, or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.
SEC. 17. The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, June, July and August, from 6 o'clock, A. M., in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening; and during the months of June, July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.
SEC. 18. The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.
SEC. 19. No person other than employes of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is open as above provided.
SEC. 20. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog-string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.
SEC. 21. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Works, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, or any newly pulled branch, or portion of a tree, shrub, plant or flower.
SEC. 22. No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go, or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, nor fish, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.
SEC. 23. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Central Park, any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser, or double-header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar material, or of the same or similar character, as fireworks now known.
SEC. 24. No person shall place or propel any invalid-chairs or perambulators up any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.
SEC. 25. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any fence or fixture within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.
SEC. 26. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or fancy article.
SEC. 27. No military or target company, or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill or perform upon the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or maneuvres.
SEC. 28. No fire-engine, hook-and-ladder, cart, hose truck or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks.
SEC. 29. No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.
SEC. 30. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, shall ingle, mow, or use the scythe in the Central Park.
SEC. 31. No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn, or turf of the Central Park, except when and where the word "common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go on the grass.
SEC. 32. No person arrested in the Central Park for violating any ordinance or any regulation of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall be conveyed before any Magistrate, nor shall any complaint be entered against any person until they shall have been brought before the Captain of the Central Park Police, or the chief officer in charge, and his approval of making such complaint first obtained by the officer making the arrest.
By order of the Department of Public Parks.
PETER B. SWEENY,
President of the Department of Public Parks.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 26, 1870.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all the lands and tenements and hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 49 Nassau-street, (Room No. 41,) the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten day, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of June, 1870, being the limited time for the confirmation of the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending to either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE F. WALLIS, } Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed, by the Supreme Court, receiver of all the stock, property, things in action and effects of the HUDSON RIVER PETROLEUM COMPANY, pursuant to the provisions of the revised Statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of the voluntary dissolution of corporations."
All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said receiver by the 15th day of June next.
All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the said receiver by the same day.
All the creditors of such Company are hereby required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said receiver by or before the 1st day of July next.
And all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Company, or against the Company are required to present the same in writing and in default to such receiver, at his office, in the Village of Flushing landing, on or before the said 15th day of June next. Dated FLUSHING LANDING, Dutchess County, N. Y., May 14, 1870.
HENRY H. HUSTIS,
Receiver of the stock, property, things in action and effects of the Hudson River Petroleum Company.
A. ANTHONY,
Attorney for Receiver.

REMOVAL.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, May 30, the business of this Company will be transacted at its offices, No. 71 Broadway.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, May 20, 1870.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ARMORY OF THE 22D REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS

have removed their entire stock of the
PLEASURE CARRIAGES,
embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the ARMORY of the Twenty-second Regiment,
14th-St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are fresh stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new ware-rooms, No. 740 Broadway, but, owing to the late accident that necessitates the rebuilding of their warehouse, have been removed to the above Armory, on 14th-st., and are to be
SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - -	$1,000
Landaus - -	$1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - -	1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - -	350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN ELEGANCE, DURABILITY OR FINISH.
Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.
GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

THEY ALSO OFFER
PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - $150
PONY CARRIAGES, With Durable Seat for Servants - - - 200

HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN HORSE FOR SALE—Stylish, fast and prompt; fully warranted; afraid of nothing; long tail. Can be seen at livery stable, 27th-st., corner of Broadway.

FOR SALE—A "CHAR-A-BANC," OR WAGonette; very stylish; nearly new; char-a-banc will carry nine persons and be sold very cheap. Can be seen at No. 149 West 28th-st. Apply at No. 95 Front-st., upstairs.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BRIGHT BAY CARriage horses, sixteen hands high, $1,300; one set of medium double pleaten harness, $60; one lady's saddle, $25. Inquire at owner's stable, No. 120 East 32d-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
FROM NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT, FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.
Change of hours, May 29, 1870.
For West Philadelphia, at 8:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, *5, *7 and *9:20 P. M., 12 night.
For Philadelphia, via Camden, 7 A. M. 1 and 4 P. M. THROUGH TRAINS.
8:30 A. M., great Southern morning express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West, via Baltimore, and for the South, via Baltimore and via Washington, with drawing-room car attached.
9:30 A. M., express for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Cincinnati and Chicago.
12:30 noon, express for Baltimore and Washington, and for the West, via Baltimore, with drawing-room car attached.
*7 P. M. daily express, for Pittsburg and the West, with silver-palace cars, through to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Chicago, without change, daily.
9:30 P. M., daily, great Southern evening express, for Baltimore and Washington, and the South-west and South via Washington, with reclining-chair car and sleeping-car attached.
FOR NEWARK, (Market-st. Station.)
6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 and 11:40 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10 and 11:30 P. M.. 12 night.
FOR ELIZABETH.
6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:40, A. M.; 12 noon; 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 6, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30 and 10 P. M.; 12 night.
Tickets for sale at the New-Jersey Railroad ticket offices foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and in the depot Jersey City; at pier No. 1 North River, and Dodd's express office, No. 944 Broadway.
E. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.
P. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent.
*Daily.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
3:30 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sle

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

A New Memorial Edifice at Edgewater, Staten Island—Highly Interesting Services—Sermon by Bishop Littlejohn, of Brooklyn.

A large congregation was in attendance at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Staten Island, yesterday, the occasion which brought it together being the consecration of that new and beautiful house of worship, according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church. A very large proportion of the congregation was from this City. The exercises began at 11 A. M., and lasted three hours. This splendid edifice is the gift of ALBERT WARD, Esq., of Edgewater, and was built in memory of his deceased sister, as appears by a marble tablet placed on the left hand side of the west end of the church, bearing the following inscription:

"To the glory of God, the Blessed and Undivided Trinity, and in memory of MARY M. WARD, a faithful servant of Jesus Christ, born Dec. 24, 1817; died Dec. 14, 1865. The tribute of a brother's love."

The style of the building is English Gothic, without galleries. The material of which it is composed is blue granite, from the quarries on the north shore of Staten Island, the lintels, window-trimmings, &c., being of Connecticut brown-stone. The church has a nave and side porch, and is 110 feet long by 45 feet wide. The chancel runs up fully to the height of the nave, and is externally marked by heavy buttresses, narrow side-lights, and a stone coping surmounts the roof. Inside, it has a wide-spanned central arch, with a smaller arch on either side. The altar-rail, the stalls and the screens separating the sacrarium from the organ-chamber on the north, and from the vestry-room on the south side, are of light-colored chestnut, as are also the pews. The pulpit, yet to be put up, is to be of the same material. At the east end, immediately over the altar, is a large Gothic window of stained glass, divided into four compartments below the base of the arch, in each of which are large-sized figures of three Apostles, making "the Twelve" in all, and above this, just under the apex of the arch, is a figure of the Savior. Facing this on the west end, immediately over the main entrance, is a circular window, also of stained glass, in the center of which is a figure of the Virgin Mary, holding in her arms the child Jesus. On the north side of the edifice, in the window furthest from the altar, is a figure of St. Paul, executed in the highest style of art. These glass windows were manufactured in Lauengen, Bavaria, and probably are not surpassed in any church in the United States. The lectern is of polished brass, and was manufactured in Birmingham, England. The body of the church is divided by three aisles, one in the center and one on either side. The edifice will comfortably seat 400 people. There remains yet to complete the building, a stone tower, which is soon to be erected on the north-west corner of the church, and which will contain a clock and a chime of bells. When this tower is built, the whole cost of the edifice will be about $100,000.

At 11 o'clock the services of the consecration were begun, with a procession of clergymen, appropriately robed, and chorister boys in surplices, headed by Bishops POTTER, of New-York, and LITTLEJOHN, of Long Island, who marched down the center aisle and took their places in the chancel, all repeating the psalms set forth for the occasion in the Book of Common Prayer. The usual form of document, signed by the Rector, Vestrymen, and Church Wardens, soliciting the Bishop (POTTER) to take the church under his spiritual jurisdiction, was then read by the Pastor, Rev. T. W. PUNNETT, after which the Bishop read the opening prayer of consecration. The form of acceptance, bearing the Episcopal seal of the diocese, was then read; after which the remaining prayers of consecration were read, and the 84th, 122d and 132d Psalms were chanted. The lessons (first and second) were next read—the first being from 1st Kings, chapter viii., descriptive of King Solomon's prayer at the consecration of the Temple in Jerusalem; and the second from Hebrews, chapter x. The Te Deum was sung; the epistle was read by Bishop LITTLEJOHN, and the gospel by Bishop POTTER. Other prayers were also read and appropriate hymns were sung, which closed the consecratory exercises proper.

The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop LITTLEJOHN, who took as his text verses from the fifth and thirteenth chapters of Matthew: "Ye are the salt of the earth; ye are the light of the world;" "The kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal till the whole was leavened." The burden of the Bishop's discourse was, in effect, that society, notwithstanding its vaunted progressiveness, could not truly secure the best and purest happiness of mankind unless the Church is allowed to direct the social forces in accordance with the teachings of the Gospel. Christian influence, he said, was implied in the term "Church, Simpson M. E. Church, St. James' Episcopal Church, Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Church of the Messiah, Lafayette-avenue Presbyterian Church, Fleet-street M. E. Church, and Hanson-place Baptist Church. This division was the most numerous in the City and included not less than 10,000 children. Two colored schools took part in the procession, whose line of parade was the south-east portion of Washington Park.

The Prospect Park Division included five sections arranged as follows: No. 1, two schools, 330 children; No. 2, two schools, 340 children; No. 3, two schools, 230 children; No. 4, three schools, 575 children; No. 5, two schools, 300 children, in all 1,775 children. The line of march was Sixth-avenue, near Flatbush-avenue, and abundant music was provided.

The Tompkins-square Division was divided into five sections, and included about thirteen schools, numbering probably 5,000 children. The line of parade was Bedford-avenue, south of Myrtle, and was enlivened by two bands of music.

The Capitoline Division comprised sixteen schools numbering about 3,500 scholars. The parade was on the Capitoline Park.

The entire turn-out numbered about 33,000, and owing to the favorable weather and the perfect nature of the arrangements, was heartily enjoyed by all.

The Committee of Arrangements were Messrs. B. H. Bayliss, R. S. Bussing, Israel A. Barker, Henry D. Peck, Albert B. Chapwell, D. L. Lambert. The various divisions had their appropriate marshals and staff of assistants.

The addresses delivered during the day were for the most part of a character excellently suited to the occasion. A general reunion took place in the evening in the Academy of Music, which was well attended.

Meeting of the Commissioners of Quarantine.

The regular meeting of this Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present and Mr. HUNT presiding. A communication was received from the counsel giving information on various points upon which his opinion was asked by the Commission. The sale of the Quarantine grounds, at Staten Island, was made under the act of May 19, 1868, with certain reservations to enable a residence to be retained for the Health Officer until the boarding-station on the West Bank should be completed. The powers of the Health Officer and of the Quarantine Commissioners, respectively, with regard to the selection and maintenance of employés was regulated by law, and counsel stated that whenever the Health Officer had occasion to employ men to do work for which he was compensated, he must pay the employes, even though they might be in the service of the Commission. When the *Andrew Fletcher* was first employed by Dr. GONN as a Quarantine boat, the State reimbursed him for the expense of fitting her up, while he defrayed the cost of her maintenance and enjoyed her earnings. The *Fulton* was now used as a Quarantine boat, as well as the *Fletcher*, and the Health Officer should designate which boat he would have for his purposes, in order that the expense of the other boat might be borne by the Commission. The communication was placed on file.

Commissioner BELL called attention to the fact that in the pay-rolls before him he found that some of those men who were classed as laborers on the February pay-roll were now designated as boatmen on the *Illinois*, whereas that ship had as yet had no occasion for boatmen. He moved that Mr. O'ROURKE, the Superintendent at the West Bank, be summoned to appear at an Executive Session on Thursday, and explain the nature of the employment which the men under his charge were engaged in.

A communication was received from the Health Officer, requesting the Commissioners to apprise him of the plan which they had selected for a boarding-station for him, in order that he might examine it and decide upon its fitness; also that he might determine how the repairs upon the present boarding-station could properly be carried. The matter was referred to Commissioner BARDON.

It was reported that the *Illinois* was anchored on the West Bank, and that she will be used by the boarding officer from and after today.

The Board then adjourned until next Tuesday.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The commencement exercises of Rutgers' Female College will take place next week, as follows: Sunday, June 5, 8 P. M.—Baccalaureate address, by the President of the College, in the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S,) corner of Twenty-second-street. Tuesday, June 7, 10 A. M.—Meeting of Advisory and Executive Boards, in the College Chapel. Tuesday, June 7, 8 P. M.—Public meeting to further the interests of the College, in Rev. Dr. CROSBY'S church. Wednesday, June 8, Class Day.—Address before the Alumnæ Association, and Class Day exercises, at 2 P. M., in the College Chapel. Thursday, June 9, 2 P. M.—Annual Commencement, in the West Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. HASTINGS,) Forty-second-street, Reservoir-square. Thursday, June 9, 8 to 11 P. M.—President's reception of specially-invited friends of the College, at No. 489 Fifth-avenue.

Island No. 1, on the West Bank, is now used for hospital purposes. There are two cases of yellow fever on the island, which were brought from the French corvette which arrived here recently. There are accommodations for 130 sick, and even 300 could be cared for. The island is under the superintendence of Mr. JAS. O'ROURKE. Dr. MCCARTHY, the boarding officer at the lower Quarantine, is the resident physician in charge. No sick will be kept on the *Illinois*, as she will be used simply as a boarding vessel.

Col. JAMES FAIRMAN lectured last evening in the Church of the Divine Paternity, Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, on the "Mission of the Artist," it being the first of two lectures for the benefit of the free chapel connected with the church. After a brief résumé of the theories of leading authors relative to what constitutes beauty, involving the philosophy and metaphysics of art, the lecturer proceeded to argue that there was an æsthetic unity in all the fine arts, and that similar qualities were required to achieve superior excellence in each. In conclusion he represented the mission of the artist to be to elevate mankind by cultivating a popular taste for the beautiful and the true.

JAS. H. PARTRIDGE, Esq., for many years Principal of Ward School No. 48, was yesterday the recipient of two elegant "Groups," by ROGERS, presented by his associate teachers, on the occasion of his withdrawing from his position at the head of the school.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City have returned thanks in an appropriate manner to the pupils and teacher of Ward School No. 47, East Twelfth-street, for the very generous supply of flowers furnished by them to decorate the graves of our fallen heroes.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in Washington-square, today, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

A regular meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 279 Third-avenue, Mr. WM. ATKINSON, presiding. The business disposed of consisted of the reading of the Committee reports and the election of a few additional members.

A motion was made before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, to dismiss the complaint against JOHN TILTON, charged with smuggling a large quantity of nutmegs from Canada into the United States, on the ground that the evidence failed to implicate him in the alleged offense. The decision was reserved.

The usual weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club was held yesterday afternoon. A full report of the proceedings of the Club will appear in the WEEKLY TIMES, ready to-morrow morning.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were the *Colorado* from Liverpool, with 1,174 passengers; the *City of Brooklyn*, from Liverpool, 1,180; the *Silesia*, from Hamburg, 700, and bark *J. L. Thurmann*, from Bremen, 327. Total, 3,381.

The revenue officers at the Custom-house appeared to be under no apprehension yesterday as to their tenure of office. The Collector is absent at Washington and is expected to return today.

The examination in the case of the Portuguese merchant GUIMARES, recently arrested at a house in Thirty-sixth-street on a charge of having smuggled about $30,000 worth of diamonds into this port, was yesterday adjourned by Commissioner BETTS until Tuesday next at the request of Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, counsel for the accused. The Custom-house detectives are now engaged in procuring evidence against other persons who are suspected of diamond smuggling.

EDWARD TUCKER, caught in the act of rifling the bureau of ELLEN MCALEER, residing at No. 35 West Forty-fourth-street, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months by Recorder HACKETT yesterday.

PATRICK MOYLAN was arrested last evening for the murder of Mrs. MARGARET JOYCE, at No. 122 Mott-street.

EDWARD DOUGLAS, of No. 78 Oliver-street, was assaulted by some unknown person yesterday near his residence, and badly injured. He was taken home by his friends.

The dwelling of S. J. SILYMAN, No. 32 West Thirty-ninth-street, was last evening damaged to the extent of $300 through a window curtain taking fire from a gas light.

GEORGE WILSON, otherwise Williamson, was sent to State Prison for two years and six months, by Recorder HACKETT, yesterday, for having entered into the shoe-store of WILLIAM WEED, at No. 86 Bowery, stealing therefrom $414 worth of property. He was also sentenced to an additional term of six months in the Penitentiary for having stolen a small set of jewelry from FRANK WEBER, of No. 95 Chrystie-street. JAMES PRIMROSE, one of his accomplices in the burglary, was sent to State Prison for two years and, on a conviction on a suspended conviction. JAMES DEVLIN, another of his alleged accomplices, was tried, but the jury disagreed. He was discharged on his verbal recognizance.

At 4½ o'clock a fire was discovered in the liquor-store of RALPH REAMER, first floor of No. 723 Broadway, which had originated in some waste material behind the counter, evidently by accident. The damage to stock will reach $600, but it is covered by insurance in the Eagle and Manhattan, each company having a policy for $2,500. The building, which is owned by the Jones' estate, was only slightly injured.

Col. WHITLEY'S detectives yesterday seized EDWARD KING, Second Engineer of the steamer *Tybee*, and MICHAEL CULLEN, oiler of the same vessel, on a joint charge of bringing foreign cigars into this City without paying import duty. The accused were held in $3,000 each by Commissioner OSBORN for examination.

THOMAS DUFFY was arrested yesterday morning, by Detectives HAMILTON and LEVINS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the men who robbed and attempted to violate Miss BAKER, in Forty-eighth-street, on Saturday night last. Miss BAKER was brought to Court from the House of Detention, and recognized DUFFY. He was committed without bail. Detectives HAMILTON and LEVINS deserve great credit for the arrest of DUFFY.

The body of the man found on Saturday last in the East River, at the foot of Twenty-eighth-street, was yesterday recognized as that of MICHAEL WREN, who resided in Twenty-eighth-street, near Second-avenue. On May 21, WREN and his son went down to the dock at the foot of East Twenty-eighth-street, when the latter removed his clothing, and told his son to take them home. WREN then leaped in the river. Coroner KEENAN will held the inquest today.

LOUIS MULLER, aged thirty-six, of No. 420 Fourth-avenue, was yesterday seized with bleeding of the lungs as he was standing at the corner of Avenue A and Thirteenth-street, and died while being removed to the First-avenue Police Station. The Coroner has been summoned to inquire into the case.

The man who died so suddenly on Sunday morning, during the rencontre in Oliver-street with THOMAS CROWLEY, has been identified as JOSEPH WESTER, a cigar-maker, who lived at No. 416 Fifth-street. He leaves a wife and family. He left home at 8 o'clock Saturday night. His whereabouts from that time until his death have not been ascertained.

Rev. Dr. SAWTELL is the guest of Mr. JUDSON, of the Gramercy Park House, while in this City. For the sake of his numerous friends we should have mentioned this yesterday.

Mr. WM. J. FLORENCE, the comedian, sails for Europe in the *Russia* today. This will make the twenty-seventh time Mr. FLORENCE has crossed the Atlantic.

In another column a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for any information leading to the recovery of FREDERIC TANZER, missing since Tuesday, May 24. He was twenty-six years of age, about five feet seven inches high, had a light complexion, brown hair, light mustache, hazel eyes, and when last seen wore a blue coat and vest and dark striped trowsers, diamond studs, gold sleeve-buttons with black enamel, and a hunting-case gold watch with his name or initials engraved thereon.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court has returned to District-Attorney ALLEN nineteen indictments, among which are the following: ANTONIO CATACCI MARCO BALEFRE and PAULO MARICI, who were arrested in a basement in Prospect-street, in the act of making counterfeit five and three cent nickel coins; J. O. POWERS alias Oscar J. Powers, arrested a few days ago for passing a counterfeit twenty dollar bill on Mr. JOSHUA C. MASSA, on Fulton-street, P. RILEY, charged with the larceny of clothing from the Navy-yard, and CHARLES OLSON, for perjury while testifying in an admiralty case.

An important work in the matter of street extension has been in progress for some time past, viz., the formal arrangement of the five towns of Kings County—New-Lotts, Flatbush, New-Utrecht, Flatlands and Gravesend—in avenues, streets and public places, on a plan of general conformity to the connecting streets of Brooklyn. The District which has been surveyed and in part mapped out is ten miles long and six miles wide.

An inquest was held last night on the Gilligan homicide by Coroner WHITEHEAD. Officers COWERLY and ROACH, of the Forty-third Precinct, were sworn, but nothing new was elicited from them. Mrs. GILLIGAN testified that on the night in question her husband was not drunk, and that he did not, as was asserted by WATSON, beat her; he only pulled her around. The case was adjourned until next Monday night at 7 o'clock.

The newly-appointed Police officials were sworn in yesterday morning.

EMMA HAYES, a little girl residing at No. 302 Hamilton-avenue, was killed yesterday forenoon by falling from the third-story window to the sidewalk.

The Forest City Club beat the Atlantic Club at base-ball yesterday by a score of 17 to 16.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

White Plains has again been overrun by burglars, who during the past few days have carried on a profitable business, with one or two exceptions. On Friday night last, a gang entered the Central Bank of Westchester County and attempted to blow open a large Herring safe, but without success. Strange to say, no arrests have been made, but the Police are scouring the county in search of the offenders, who will be severely dealt with if captured.

A very large meeting of property-owners and influential residents of the town of Westchester was held in the Town Hall, yesterday, to take into consideration measures to secure the early construction of the proposed Harlem River and Portchester Railroad. A committee, consisting of Hon. Edward Haight, Hon. Claiborne Ferris, Wm. Watson, Robert H. Ludlow, Abraham Hatfield and D. Hendricks, was appointed on the part of the town of Westchester to confer with similar committees in behalf of the towns of Pelham and West Farms to obtain the right of way for the railroad through the three towns named.

Yesterday afternoon and evening, J. BALLARD, the Whitestone druggist, who, it is alleged, shot at a little girl, MINNIE WEAVER, while she was watching him in the next yard, was examined before Justice PROVOST, at Pregan's Hall, Whitestone. The testimony was conflicting. The case is not yet concluded.

About 150 men are now employed in the construction of Westchester-avenue, between Portchester and White Plains. The new boulevard is to be completed in August.

The managers of the Westchester County Agricultural and Horticultural Society have decided to hold their next annual fair during the week commencing Sept. 12.

A new German village named Eisenbach is about to be founded between Chester Hill, Mount Vernon and Pelhamville station.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the auction yesterday, at Linden Park, two men named JOHN HAYES and WM. BERNIER were arrested for running away with a keg of lager-beer. The beverage was captured, and the men sent to the Station-house.

Some New-York pickpockets tried their hand yesterday on the Islanders, but obtained very little. Capt. JOHN YOUNG's detectives were placed at the ferries to look out for suspicious characters, and sent many of them back to New-York who would have preferred to stay on the island.

The Germans of Staten Island, and other citizens, will hold a mass-meeting on Thursday evening next to nominate candidates for the approaching election in Middletown. J. BURKE, it is expected, will receive the nomination for Supervisor, and FRED. KARSNER for Justice of the Peace.

A fellow named HENRY MUDER entered a house in Stapleton, yesterday, and stripped the bed of all its furniture, including sheets, curtains, &c., valued at over $60. He will be brought before Judge GARRETT this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

At a recent special school meeting at Huntington, it was resolved to raise a special tax of $6,000 to enlarge and rebuild the Union school building of that town. The proposition is to raise the money on bonds, and pay off the bonds at the rate of $2,000 per year. It was shown by the speakers that the school was in a very crowded condition, and that something must be done immediately.

The School Commissioner for the First Assembly District of Queens County will receive applications and examine applicants for admission into the State Normal and Training School at Oswego, on Wednesday of each week, at Great Neck.

The Convention of the First District Teachers' Association of Queens County will be held at the Town Hall, Flushing, on Friday, June 10, commencing at 10 A. M., and holding for two days.

NEW-JERSEY.

ALANSON STEVENS has been arrested in Franklin, Sussex County, for shooting BENJAMIN H. KATS, with whom he had a dispute in the street about some property that had been bought by the latter. STEVENS fired three shots, which produced serious wounds. He was committed to the Newton Jail to await the result of KATS' injuries.

Some investigations were made yesterday by the Newark Police in the case of a man who was a few days ago found insensible in Belleville-avenue, suffering from a serious wound above the temple. The man, who was at first unknown, proved to be Mr. CHRISTIAN LEWIZAN, the head of a family of a wife and nine children, residing in Bloomfield. On Sunday LEWIZAN is said to have quarreled with his wife, and the investigation leads to the supposition that his wound, which is quite serious, was inflicted by his wife. He is said to have come to Newark to enter the hospital, and is supposed to have fallen down exhausted at the spot where he was found. He is still unconscious, and it is feared that death will ensue.

About 1,500 persons assembled at the re-opening of Prof. BRADY'S vast "Curriculum," Jersey City, last evening. A grand promenade concert inaugurated the exercises, after which many athletes of the New-York Athletic Club, and gymnasts, from Brooklyn, Newark and Paterson, exhibited their skill and agility. Mr. A. H. SEARLES, of New-York, combated the power of the velocipede, against the walking powers of ADAMS, the pedestrian. ADAMS was victorious, and pedals overcame treddles.

The National Synod of the Reformed Protestant Church meets today in the North Reformed Church in Newark. The Synod will remain in session ten days, and the business that will come before it, it is said, will be very important. The opening sermon will be preached by Rev. C. N. STILL.

Rev. SAMUEL W. DUFFIELD, lately of Philadelphia, was last evening installed by the Third Presbytery of New-York as pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Claremont. The Church was but lately organized, and Mr. DUFFIELD is its first pastor.

The body of an infant child was found yesterday afternoon in a starch box, which was concealed in a pile of cinders in the yard of the Jersey City Zinc Works. Coroner BURNS took charge of the body.

The Irving Base-Ball Club played the Champions of Jersey City, on the grounds of the latter club, yesterday afternoon, and won the victory by a score of 18 to 6.

Mr. ISAAC S. DUR and his two sisters and another young lady were bitten by a rabid dog in Orange on Monday afternoon.

Three thousand Catholic children had a picnic at Bishops' Woods, near Newark, yesterday.

A new paper-mill is being erected on the east side of the Passaic, opposite Newark.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Practice Squadron from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, consisting of the ships *Macedonian*, *Savannah* and *Dale*, will sail about the 15th of June with the midshipmen on board for the annual cruise. The squadron will visit European waters, and return in about two months. The graduating class will be allowed thirty days' leave before sailing on their cruise.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 31.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady, and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	94⅜	94⅜
Consols for account	94⅜	94⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	89⅛	89⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	88⅛	88⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	90⅛	90⅛
U. S. 10-40s	86⅛	86⅛
Illinois Central R. R. shares	110	110
Erie R. R. shares	18¾	18¾
A. & G. W. R. R. Shares	29	29

PARIS, May 31.—The Bourse opened and closed dull. Rentes opened at 74f. 75c., and closed at 74f. 60c.

FRANKFORT, May 31.—United states Five-twenty Bonds opened firm at 88⅛ for the issue of 1862, and closed firm and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and closed dull; Middling Uplands opened at 10 3-16d., and closed at 10⅛d. @10⅛d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11d., and closed at 10¾d.@11d. The sales of the day have only been 7,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were taken for export and speculation. The shipments of COTTON from Bombay to the 30th inst., since the last report, have been 59,000 bales. TRADE REPORT—The market for YARNS and FABRICS at Manchester is heavy. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 11d. @ 9s. 2d. @ demand for California White, and 8s. 2d.@8s. 4d. for Red Winter. Peas, 38s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Corn, 29s. 6d. ℔ quarter for European. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 48,000 quarters, of which 40,000 quarters were American. PROVISIONS—Pork dull. Lard dull. Cheese closed with a declining tendency, the last sales being made at 70s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. NAVAL STORES—The market is dull. Turpentine, 28s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, May 31.—TALLOW firmer at 45s. ℔ cwt. SUGAR opened quiet and steady, and closed firm. TURPENTINE, 30s. 9d. @31s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, May 31.—COTTON opened and closed heavy both on the spot and afloat. Low Middling, float, 125f. ℔ cwt.; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 123½f.

ANTWERP, May 31.—PETROLEUM opened and closed firm at 53½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 31.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advancing; sales at 98c.@$1 02 for cash, for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was unsettled but active at 97½c.@97¾c., seller June, and 99¾c.@$1, seller last half June. CORN moderately active at 79¼c.@79½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer and higher; No. 2, 47¼c.@47¾c. RYE steady at 78¼c.@79c. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES dull at $1 04. PROVISIONS nominal. Live HOGS quiet at $8 25@ @12½ for Common to Extra. CATTLE fairly active at $5 25@$7 87½. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 46,000 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels; Rye, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.

OSWEGO, May 31.—FLOUR active and firmer; sales, 2,600 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25@$7 50 for White, and $8@$8 25 for Double Extra; sales, 8,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 19; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15. CORN lower; sales, 4,500 bushels Mixed Western, 56c.; sales, small car lots do. at $1 02. OATS scarce; sales, 4,000 bushels Canada at 51c. BARLEY nominal. RYE firm, but quiet. CORN-MEAL $2 30 for bolted, and $2 20 for unbolted. MILL-FEED nominal; sales, 200 tons Middlings at $20. PROVISIONS—Pork, $22 @23; Middlings, 22c. Cured Hams, 15c. Cured Shoulders, 9½c. Rye, 74c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson, and $5 25 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 63c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, 36c.; to New-York, 34c.; to Albany, 24c. @ 27c. Lake IMPORTS—5,200 bushels Barley, 1,236,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—26,000 bushels Wheat, 4,100 bushels Rye, 4,973,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT irregular; choice No. 3 Red Fall $1 03@$1 05; No. 2 do., $1 08@$1 09; Choice do., $1 10@ $1 11; No. 1 White, $1 20. CORN firmer; bulked, in bulk, 37c.; White and Yellow, 38c.; in sacks, 39c.@39½c.; good to prime White, $1 02@$1 03; Choice do., $1 05@$1 07. OATS steady at 45c., in bulk, and 55c.@ 57c., sacked. RYE and BARLEY—Nothing done. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Sides, 15¾c. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE steady at $4 50@$7 75. Live HOGS steady at $7 75@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR in improved demand; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 70@$6 12½; Pennsylvania do., $5 75@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; Fancy, $7@$7 50. WHEAT less active; Indiana and Illinois Red, $1 35; Amber Red, $1 30. RYE, $1 10. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 09@ $1 10; Mixed Western, $1 07@$1 08. OATS dull; Western, 80c.; State, 62c. COFFEE unchanged; Laguayra, 18½c., gold. SUGAR active and firm; Fair, 9¼c. for Good Refining. MOLASSES inactive. Mess PORK in steady demand at $22 75. LARD unchanged. PETROLEUM unchanged. WHISKY steady at $1 08@ $1 09 for Western in bond.

BUFFALO, May 31.—RECEIPTS—9,800 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—62,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS firm. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet; sales 30,000 bushels at $1 20 cash, and later at $1 09¾ for No. 2 Milwaukee, closing dull and heavy. CORN heavy and nominally 2c. lower; the range was from 80c.@ 90c., as to quality. OATS heavy and neglected; offered at 45c. to arrive. BARLEY inactive; the market is bare. RYE lower; sales 2,700 bushels Canadian at 95c. HIGHWINES offered at $1 05. PORK steady at $22 50. LARD steady at 16¾c.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—FLOUR and WHEAT unchanged. CORN declining and dull at 88c.@90c. OATS dull at 54c.@58c. RYE, 95c.@97c. COTTON dull and lower at 21¼c.@21¾c. for Middling. TOBACCO a shade lower; sales 200 hhds. at $4 40@$12 50. WHISKEY steady; sales 1,000 bbls. at $1 07@$1 09. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Bulk SHOULDERS 13¼c. Mess PORK, $22 50@$23 75. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. EXCHANGE dull at par.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. PROVISIONS steady. PORK, $20. BACON—13¼c.@17c.@17¾c. for Shoulders and Sides. Bulk MEATS—12½c.@16c.@16¾c. for Shoulders and Sides. Sugar-cured HAMS, 20½c. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, 44 @ 45 @ TOBACCO active; sales, 245 hhds. at $6@$8 for Frosted to Good Lugs; $8 @$18 50 for Low to Good Leaf.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—Beef CATTLE—Receipts, 455 head; prices advanced ¼c. ℔ lb.; sales of extra at $12 25@$12 75; first quality at $12 @$12 75; second quality at $11 25@$12 75; third quality at $10 @$11. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 1,248 head; the supply is light and prices declined ½c. ℔ lb.; sales, in lots, at $4@$6 each; extra, to $8@$9 75. Veal CALVES, $6@$10.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—COTTON dull and nominal at 22½c. for Middling. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $1 40@$1 50; Pennsylvania, $1 55; Western, $1 25@$1 30. CORN—White firm at $1 07@$1 09 for Prime; Yellow quiet at $1 12@$1 15. OATS dull at 62c. RYE, $1 10@$1 15. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY more firm at $1 02@$1 10.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—FLOUR nominal. WHEAT unsettled at $1 04 for No. 1, and 95½c. for No. 2. OATS firmer at 48c. for No. 2. CORN and RYE nominal. BARLEY declining; sales at 65c. for No. 2. FREIGHTS firm at 7½c. to Buffalo, and 12c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—FLOUR dull at $4 50@ @$5 50. CORN—Mixed, $1 05; White, $1 30. OATS, 70c. BRAN, $1 35. HAY, $25. PORK, $21 50. WHISKY, $1@$1 10. Other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 12c. New-York sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ℔ cent. premium. Gold, 114¾.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—WHEAT very quiet. RYE more active; sales 1,200 bushels State at $1 05, delivered. Nothing doing in CORN. Barley MALT quiet. OATS more active; sales 2,800 bushels, in lots, in the elevator, at 65c. for No. 1 Western, and 63c.@ 63½c. for White State.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—WHEAT nominal and no sales. CORN quiet and nominal. OATS quiet and nominally unchanged. RYE firm but unchanged. BARLEY dull and nominal. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, $5 35 ℔ bbl.; Refined, 23½c. on the spot and for June.

TOLEDO, May 31.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady; No. 2, $1 53; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 44; regular White Michigan, $1 34; new Michigan, $1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 16½; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 34. CORN declined 1c.; No. 2, 82c. FREIGHTS firmer; Wheat, to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 31.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 21½c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 1,540 bales; gross, 2,637 bales; total, 6,000 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 4,620 bales; to Vera Cruz, 261 bales; stock, 110,281 bales.

DETROIT, May 31.—WHEAT—White unchanged; sales, $1 52; No. 1, $1 41@$1 42; Amber lower at $1 17@$1 22. CORN quiet at 90c. for No. 1. OATS—Sales, 45c.; Western, 38c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 31.—Spirits of TURPENTINE, 34c. ROSIN dull at $1 55@$1 62½. Crude TURPENTINE lower at $1 50@$3 50. TAR dull at $1 25. COTTON dull at 20c.@20½c.

NORFOLK, Va., May 31.—COTTON nominally unchanged; Low Middling, 20c.@20½c.; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 146 bales; exports—coastwise, 143 bales; stock, 1,779 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., May 31.—COTTON dull and irregular; Middling, 21c.; sales, 150 bales; receipts, 79 bales; exports, to Boston, 602 bales; to New-Orleans, 303 bales; stock, 34,572 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 31.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 21¼c.; sales 300 bales; receipts, 236 bales; exports—to Great Britain, 3,994 bales; stock, 26,818 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 31.—COTTON dull; prices easier; sales, 136 bales; receipts, 68 bales; Middlings, 20¾c.@21c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 31.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 353 bales; stock, 9,017 bales.

[Advertisement.]
The coolest and most comfortable bed or pillow is the Elastic Sponge; also, the cheapest and most durable. Fully guaranteed.

[Advertisement.]
A sponge cushion after constant use in a Broadway stage nearly four years, perfectly demonstrates the durability of Elastic Sponge for cushions, beds, pillows, and furniture stuffing, and is now on exhibition at the Company's sales-room, No. 834 Broadway, (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.)

[Advertisement.]
AT KNOX'S.—To say that a HAT was bought at KNOX'S is synonymous with saying that it is reasonable in price and fashionable in style. KNOX'S customers are above believing that an article should be good merely for having been bought cheap. But his store at No. 212 Broadway is an evidence that he believes in true elegance combined with prices in reason.

[Advertisement.]
Chittenango White Sulphur Water cures dyspepsia, kidney diseases, rheumatism and scrofula. Sold by all druggists. Depot No. 8 College-place. J. F. HENRY. Send for circular.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 31—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	S. E.	Hazy	56
Halifax	S.	Clear	58
Portland	N. W.	Overcast	60
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	62
New-York	E.	Hazy	62
Philadelphia	S. E.	Clear	64
Washington	S. E.	Clear	74
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	68
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	65
Richmond	S. E.	Hazy	68
Charleston	S.	Clear	77
Augusta	W.	Cloudy	73